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MARK TWAIN'S

SCRAP BOOK.

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UNITED STATES.

JUNE 24TH, 1873.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MAY 16TH, 1877.

FRANCE.

MAY 18TH, 1877.

TRADE MARKS:

UNITED STATES.

REGISTERED No. 5,896.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REGISTERED No. 15,979.

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DANIEL SLOTE & COMPANY,
NEW YORK.



INDEX.

A

Page

B

Page

B

C

INDEX.

D

Page

E

Page

F

G

INDEX.

H

Page

I J

Page

K

L

INDEX.

M

Page

N

Page

N O

P Q

INDEX.

R

Page

S

S

T

INDEX.

U V

Page

W

W

X Y Z

From, *Compiler*

Gettysburg Pa

Date, *11/2/1897*

CHURCH HISTORY.

Having Especial Reference to
Christ Lutheran Church.

INTERESTING ALSO TO GERMAN RE-
FORMED AND LUTHERAN PEOPLE
GENERALLY --- ERECTION OF
CHURCH BUILDINGS---
LOCAL HISTORY.

Incidental to the re-opening of Christ Lutheran church, which will take place on Sunday, November 7th, we publish below an "Historical Discourse" read by Rev. Dr. Charles A. Hay, pastor, before the congregation of Christ Lutheran church, February 18, 1877:

GERMAN SETTLEMENTS.

This church, as almost all the English Lutheran churches of our land, traces its origin directly back to the settlements of Germans who immigrated to this country more than a century ago. As the tide of German immigration crossed the Susquehanna, it did not at first set in very strongly in this direction. It was mainly Presbyterians from the north of Ireland who originally located here. Our German fore-fathers were specially shrewd judges of the soil, and they found lands more fertile and inviting in the strip of country stretching from York towards the south-west in the direction of Frederick and Hagerstown. A very early settlement was effected at Hanover, at first called McAllisterville, and a Lutheran church was organized there in 1734, called "St. Michael's of Cone-wago." Though their little log building near the village was dedicated as a church

of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, it was used also by their German Reformed brethren, and in 1764 the denominations together erected a larger church in the town. The large brick church still standing* in Chestnut street was built by the Lutherans alone in 1802. It was from this Hanover pastoral district that the scattered Germans, both Lutheran and Reformed, to the North and East of Gettysburg, at first obtained occasional pastoral ministrations. The first Lutheran church in this county was built near Littlestown in 1763. Bender's church was erected in 1783; a church was built at Arendtsville in 1785, and the Pine Church near New Chester in 1803.

Meanwhile the Germans were gaining strength in Gettysburg and its vicinity, where the Presbyterians had already their well-established churches. But we have not been able to ascertain when the first Lutheran congregation in the town was organized. Probably it was shortly before the year 1789, as we learn that in that year the St. Mark's Lutheran and German Reformed church, three miles and a half below the town, on the Baltimore road, was built. The Germans, of both these denominations, living in and around the town, worshipped at that time, and for some twenty years afterwards, in an "old log school house" that stood near the corner of High and Stratton streets.

ATTEMPT TO BUILD.

In the year 1803 an attempt was made by these affiliated churches to collect funds for the erection of a larger house of worship, but the effort was not successful. The original list of subscribers, that lies before us as we write, is an interesting document. The heading is drawn up in English, and designates the respective parties as "Presbyterians and Lutherians." We commend it to the attentive study of those descendants of these original settlers who may wish to know how their ancestors spelled their anglicized names, or how many pounds, shillings and pence they were ready to contribute toward the erection of a house of God. The list is headed by the German Reformed elders, Johannes Draxel and David Draxel, and the deacons George Knab and Peter Heck; also by the Lutheran elders George Blank and Michael Miller, and the deacons John Rit-

ter and David Schitz; followed by Emanuel Ziegler, Franz Stahlschmid, Andrew Bally, Adam Swope, Christian Creutzman, and upwards of two hundred others, many of whom no doubt were persons living at a distance, but willing to aid in the contemplated enterprise. And we note with great pleasure, as indicating the good will towards the Germans on the part of the English portion of the community, a liberal sprinkling of such names as McPherson, Scott, McConaughy, Maxwell, Wright, Russell, Gettys, Smith, Cox, Hutchinson, Montague, Cobean, &c.

A few years previous to the date of this effort, viz: in 1800, Adams county had been cut off from the western end of York county, and a commodious Court house was erected in the public square. The use of this building was kindly granted by the authorities for several years to the Germans as a place for public worship, the old log school house having become insufficient to accommodate their now rapidly increasing numbers. The Court house was not regarded, however, as an appropriate place in which to have the holy communion administered, and upon such occasions they obtained the use of the Associate Reformed church on High street.

BUILDING OF THE UNION CHURCH.

In the year 1811 the two congregations resumed their effort to collect funds for the building of a church, and a supplementary subscription list, still preserved, gives evidence of their determination to succeed. On the 27th of August, 1812 the corner-stone of a church edifice was laid, near the corner of High and Stratton streets, and on the 14th of October, 1814, the building was dedicated, the persons officiating being: of the German Reformed church, Rev. Frederick Rahausser, pastor of the congregation, Rev. Jonathan Rahausser, of Hagerstown, Md., and Rev. Ludwig Helmsch, of Bender's and Arendtsville charge; on the part of the Lutheran church, Rev. John Herbst, Rev. J. G. Schmucker, of York, Rev. — Melsheimer, of Hanover, and Rev. John C. Grobp, of Taneytown. Rev. Charles G. McLean, of the Associate Reformed church, preached an English sermon in the afternoon. The church building remained without a tower until 1821, when one was erected, a hundred feet high.

EARLIEST PASTORS.

We cannot discover the date of the earliest regular church services that were held in this place by our Lutheran fore-

*Since the reading of this sketch this church has been removed to give place to one still larger.

fathers, but we know that they were for a while served by Rev. John G. Grobp, of Taneytown. Some of our oldest citizens still remember him, and describe him as a man of singular excellencies and defects. He was "terribly opposed to the English language," and yet towards the close of his ministry began himself to preach in it, with such singular Germanisms, however, in his speech, as to render his attempts in that line not very edifying.

Rev. Mr. Grobp died May 27, 1829, aged 70 years, and his remains lie in the burying ground of the Lutheran church at Taneytown; but his ministrations in Gettysburg ceased at a much earlier date. I find a record of baptisms by him in 1815, and of marriages as late as 1817. After Mr. Grobp ceased his ministrations here, the pulpit was somewhat irregularly supplied by Rev. Breinig.

FIRST SETTLED PASTOR.

We have not been able to ascertain the date when the Rev. John Herbst became Pastor of the Lutheran church of this place, but the earliest existing regular church record of baptisms, funerals, communion seasons, &c., is that begun by him, and is dated 1819. Upon the title page he displays his knowledge of Greek by quoting from St. Paul, in the original, I Cor. 14: 40—let all things be done decently and in order; following it up with the German motto:—"Alles zur Ehre Gottes und zum Heil unsterblicher Seelen"—all to the glory of God and for the welfare of immortal souls.

Rev. Mr. Herbst continued to serve the church until 1829, when he was "suspended from the ministerial office because of his unchristian conduct," and was succeeded as Pastor by Rev. C. Weyl. It was during the administration of Rev. Mr. Herbst that the Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church in the U. S. was established in this place. There was at that time a strong rivalry between a number of towns in Pennsylvania and Maryland in regard to the location of

this institution, each striving to outbid the others so as to secure it. And it is to this day to many a matter of wonder that Gettysburg, with its weak and struggling German church, should have carried off the palm in a contest with such old and already large and wealthy Lutheran communities as York, Frederick, Hagerstown and Carlisle. The offer from Carlisle was particularly tempting, as the citizens there had already tasted the advantages that such institutions confer upon the place where they are established — Dickinson College having been one of the earliest founded literary institutions in the country. It may be well to remind the citizens of Gettysburg that, for the establishment of the Theological Seminary in their town, bringing with it the Gymnasium, and then the College, as its outgrowths and feeders, it has mainly to thank the first resident Lutheran pastor, Rev. J. Herbst.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH PREACHING.

The church building of which we have spoken was erected conjointly by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations, and each party was entitled to the use of it only on alternate Sundays. The preaching at first was entirely in the German language. At the time when the Theological Seminary was located here, viz: in 1826, and the professors and students began to worship with their brethern in that church, one-half of the Lutheran morning service was still conducted in that language, thus furnishing only one English Lutheran morning service in four weeks. It was soon found that a larger proportion of English preaching was greatly needed. Besides, when the Gymnasium, or preparatory school of the Seminary, had grown into a College, (in 1832.) there came to be occasion for the holding of commencement exercises in the church, and these were accompanied with instrumental music, and perhaps with some rather unchurchly performances on the part of the first graduates, the staid old Germans were no little scandalized, and these College people, with their Yankee notions, were looked upon with no very friendly eye. In fact, they received emphatically the cold shoulder; and, when the time came for holding another commencement, they were refused permission to erect a stage in the church, and had to avail themselves of the courtesy extended to

them by their Presbyterian brethern, who kindly offered to them the use of their church for that purpose. We allude to the Presbyterian church that stood upon the corner of Washington and North streets, and which, in 1842, was taken down and re-erected in improved style on the corner of Baltimore and High streets.

Rev. Mr. Herbst was succeeded by Rev. Charles Weyl, who served the church two years and was followed in 1832 by Rev. F. Ruthrauff.

AN ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

It was during the pastorate of Rev. Ruthrauff that the first steps were taken that led to the establishment of the second Lutheran church in this place. The need of a larger proportion of English preaching was more deeply felt, and it was regarded as very desirable that the institutions located here should have a place always at their service for public literary exercises and especially adapted for them. These ends it was believed could be best attained by the erection of another building by the English portion of the old congregation, in which their pastor could deliver his English discourses, continuing to preach German in the old church and serving his country churches, Bender's, Flohr's and St. Mark's, as heretofore. The pulpit of the new church, it was assumed, would be filled most of the time by the professors of the Seminary and College, those of the Seminary being already required by its constitution to preach at least once in every month, in the Lutheran church of the place.

An effort was accordingly made to ascertain whether it would be possible to secure funds sufficient for such an undertaking, and it was found that liberal aid might be expected from many of the citizens not connected with the Lutheran church, but friendly to the institutions established here. A number of these were present and took an active part in the first meeting that was held for the purpose of starting the new enterprise.

The official record opens thus:

Gettysburg, Feb. 5, 1835.

Agreeably to notice, those persons who had purchased pews and parts of pews in the English Evang. Lutheran Church about to be built in the borough of Gettysburg, met at the house of Samuel Fahnestock. The meeting was organiz

by appointing Thomas C. Miller, Esq., Chairman and George Ziegler, Esq., Secretary.

At this meeting a committee was appointed to examine various proposed building sites and report at an adjourned meeting, to be held the next day. This committee consisted of Messrs. George Shryock, S. S. Schmucker, S. H. Buehler, George Gilbert, D. Gilbert, J. L. Fuller and J. B. McPherson.

It may be of interest to note here that the chairman of this preliminary meeting, Thomas C. Miller, and two of the above named committee, Messrs. Fuller and McPherson, were Presbyterians.

On the following day the report of this committee was presented, decidedly objecting to many of the sites proposed and suggesting that the balloting be confined to three of them, Mrs. Markle's on Baltimore street, Mr. Minnigh's on Carlisle street, and Mr. Taylor's on Chambersburg street. Thirty-two votes were cast, twenty of which were in favor of the lot of Mrs. Markle, and the committee were instructed to purchase it. A building committee was appointed to "contract for the erection of the church according to the fundamental lineaments of the plan to which the subscriptions have been obtained." Whereupon S. H. Buehler, D. Gilbert and Geo. Shryock were appointed said committee.

On the 16th of February, "at a meeting of pewholders," the committee on sites reported that "a good title cannot be given by Mrs. Markle, and that it therefore becomes necessary to make another choice for a site." Ten sites were proposed and, after seven ballotings, the lot at present occupied by the church was selected, four feet of the eastern side of which were presented by Mr. Christian Chritzman. The price paid for the lot was \$750.

At the same meeting, Rev. Frederick Ruthrauff, pastor of the German Lutheran church, was "appointed to visit York, Lancaster, Chambersburg and Greencastle to collect contributions" in aid of the enterprise.

Dr. David Gilbert was elected Secretary and M. C. Clarkson (an Episcopalian) was elected Treasurer "for the pewholders, until the building is finished."

Messrs. Peter Weikert, Geo. Shryock and Andrew Polly were appointed to solicit further subscriptions.

From February, 1835, to Nov. 8th, 1836, we find no further record of what was done; but during this interval Rev. Ruthrauff was succeeded as pastor of the old church by Rev. Benjamin Keller. Upon the day last mentioned, "in accordance with an invitation given from the pulpit (of the German church on High street) on Sunday, the sixth of November, 1836, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing an English Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, of which we have this minute:

"The meeting was organized by calling President Krauth to the chair, after which an address was made to the throne of grace. Prof. Reynolds was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Gilbert it was resolved:

"That we associate ourselves together as an English Evangelical Lutheran Church, with the title of Christ Church, and declare our intention by subscribing our names to this resolution."

To this resolution the following names are appended:

C. P. Krauth,	John Slentz,
S. S. Schmucker,	George Little,
M. Jacobs,	A. D. Buehler,
H. L. Baugher,	G. Chritzman,
William M. Reynolds,	Andrew Polley,
Samuel H. Buehler,	A. B. Kurtz,
Geo. Shryock,	Peter Weikert,
D. Gilbert,	Wm. Gillespie,
Conrad Weaver,	Samuel Gilbert,
Jacob Kuhn,	Adam Walter,
Christian Dobler,	George Lease,
Rob. W. Middleton,	F. K. Heisley,
Geo. E. Buehler,	C. F. Himes.
John Zamer,	

From *Independent Gazette*

Gettysburg for

Date, *July 8, 1898.*

GETTYSBURG.

"Mr. Mosby's" Tramp Over the Little and Big Round Tops.

We resume our tramp over the great battlefield, and spend considerable time at the National Cemetery, a description of which we gave in a previous number.

Cemetery Hill isn't neglected. This is the hill of salvation, where the Union troops rallied on the evening of the first day's fight. The monuments are very beautiful. The cannon stand in the same position as they stood on those eventful July days. We gaze with pride upon the great statue of General Hancock, which is erected on the very spot where he surveyed the field, and decided that Gettysburg was the place to fight the battle. The hill and the cemetery opposite are delightful as well as historic spots and full of interest.

To-day we confine our tramp more especially to the Round Tops. Little Round Top was the key to the battlefield. Its highest point is 280 feet above the valley. Like Big Round Top it is of volcanic origin, covered with trees and rocks. Among these rocks stand a number of monuments, each telling its story. A little white star (One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania) stands at the entrance. The excursion grounds are exceedingly attractive.

Standing upon a huge boulder is the great bronze statue of General Warren, just as he stood on July 2 making his observations, which helped to save the day. The statue was erected by the Duryeas, N. Y., Zonaves, his old regiment. Here we leave a Post 6 flag. The New York monument is very grand as well as expensive. It represents a castle. A winding stairway leads to the top. The Forty-fourth New York lost 106 out of 313. The One Hundred and Fortieth New York, led by Colonel O'Rorke, lost 133 out of 526, the heroic colonel being among the slain.

SOME PENNA. MONUMENTS.

The Ninety-first Pennsylvania has a very elaborate monument. The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania monument is very elegant. It is surmounted by a Zouave. The Eighty-third Pennsylvania monument is a beautiful piece of art. It is surmounted by the statue of its lamented old colonel, Strong Vincent. On a boulder is a little white marble tablet, which marks the spot where Vincent received his death wound. He was carried down to Bushman's and died on July 7. His commission as brigadier general arrived just previous to his death. Hazlett's battery, so well known in history, stands on the summit. It was right here that Lieutenant Hazlett and General Weed were mortally wounded. Both were carried down to Jacob Weikert's home, on Taneytown road, where they expired. Over 200 were buried in Weikert's garden, Lieutenant Hazlett being buried by David Weikert. Hazlett's remains were subsequently removed to his old town.

The little Twentieth Maine monument stands on a boulder, around which the gallant Colonel Chamberlain and his little band helped to save the day. We halt in the valley between the Round

Tops and have a familiar chat with an old friend, David Weikert, the blind proprietor of the refreshment saloon. On a former occasion we called at the Weikert homestead, when Levi Weikert showed us the spot where his brother, David, buried Lieutenant Hazlett; also the room in which the lamented General Weed expired. This loyal family still retains this beautiful and historic place.

ON THE BIG ROUND TOP.

After being refreshed we begin our tramp up the Big Round Top, 400 feet above the valley. We follow the stone breastworks erected by the Pennsylvania Reserves, who held the line to the summit. The monuments on the line are very elegant. That of the Tenth Pennsylvania is made of metal. The One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania and the Twentieth Maine have neat monuments on this historic mountain. Each one receives a flag and flowers sent by survivors. The One Hundred and Nineteenth contained quite a number of Germantown boys, the writer being among the number. The inscription reads: "From Fredericksburg to Appomattox." There were 500 killed and wounded. Captain Humes, Sergeant Nice, Lister, Donahower and others went down early in the contest. Deal, Rapine, McDowell, Barrett, Blake, Bowman, Noll, Smith, Lightcap, Roberts, Dougherty and other brave men have since answered the last roll-call. Few of the Germantown comrades remain, the venerable Chaplain Miller being among the number. He served his God, his country and his regiment most faithfully.

ON THE OBSERVATORY.

This historic mountain is a great study. The trees, rocks and huge boulders are truly wonderful. We tramp skyward nearly one hundred feet. What a sight! What a history! The whole battlefield is in full view. Within twenty-five square miles nearly 200,000 were engaged for three days in a bloody contest, the aggregate loss in killed and wounded being about 43,000. This view presents the scene of some of the greatest events in history. Below us is the scene of General Farnsworth's charge into the Confederate lines to meet his death. At a distance the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry monument looms up. Eastward is seen the monuments of Russell's Brigade (Sixth Corps), also Grant's Vermont Brigade monument. The old Weikert farm, close by, looks very natural. The new Government road on the Confederate line is also very attractive and affords much pleasure to the tourists.

A GLANCE AT RUMMEL'S FARM.

Eastward at a distance is Rummel's farm, the scene of the cavalry contest

between Gregg and Stuart. On a previous occasion I paid a visit to this historic place, which is full of interest. Gazing from the high observatory I can almost imagine I see our old townsmen and comrades, Sergeant "Charley" Bringham and "Billy" Weitzman, both devoted heroes of Fort Sumter, working on their battery, helping the illustrious Gregg to drive Stuart from the field. Germantown feels proud of having such gallant Union defenders in her midst. All honor to such devoted men who risked all for country. This fight was one of the finest cavalry fights of the war, and helped to save the day at the most critical moments of the battle of Gettysburg. All honor to the gallant Gregg and his devoted band of heroes. We are not unmindful of the services of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, which played an important part by charging into the ranks of the enemy, creating consternation and confusion. The name of Major Charles Trichael is familiar to all, as are the names of Captain Walter S. Newhall, Captain B. F. Potter, Captain Rhawl, Speese, Von Buckwald, Deal, big Sergeant Provand and others of the gallant Third. Trichael sleeps peacefully at old St. Luke's graveyard, Germantown, and Newhall at Laurel Hill. A number of the survivors still cling to old historic Germantown.

The great charge on the Union lines failed as did the charge of Stuart in the rear. The greatest battle of modern times was ended, and the darkness of the third night covered, as with a thick pall, a field strewn with dead and wounded men.

CONCLUSION.

Old Gettysburg was little known before those memorable July days that were to make it forever historic. Aside from the historic association and interest, there is much that is attractive in the beautiful surrounding scenery. The new town shows signs of progress and is pushing forward. Great institutions of learning, grand hotels, neat homes, fine churches, good stores, good people, all combine to make everything pleasant and agreeable. Centuries may pass and new generations populate the land, yet the name of Gettysburg will not fail to call before memory the heroic deeds enacted there. Our visit has been delightful. We enjoyed the solemn and impressive Memorial Day services at the National Cemetery, and we tramped over the once bloody fields where our dear friends and comrades fought and fell. Our work of observation as well as decoration was a pleasant duty, and we returned to our Germantown homes with feelings of stronger attachment for old historic Gettysburg.

MR. MOSBY.

From,

Leedger
Philadelphia Pa.

Date,

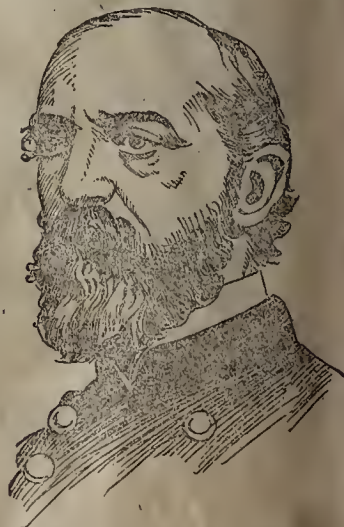
Sept. 5-99

THE GREAT BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

STORY OF THE THREE DAYS' DECISIVE FIGHT.

Lee's Invasion of Pennsylvania—The Stand at Gettysburg—The Three Great Pennsylvania Soldiers, Meade, Reynolds and Hancock—Lee's Fatal Mistake—Outlines of the Gigantic Conflict—The Death of Reynolds—Longstreet's Fierce Attack—The Firm Stand of the Union soldiery—The Confederates Overwhelmed—Retreat of Lee—Numbers Engaged and the Losses.

Why in the outset the great Confederate commander, Lee, undertook the unpromising invasion of Pennsylvania after the disastrous failure in Maryland the fall before, and why once north of the Potomac he did not, instead of looking backwards, cut loose entirely from his base and rush for Philadelphia and the heart of the North, are two moot questions of absorbing interest to the veterans of the Civil



GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE

War. After the halt of Longstreet and Hill in the vicinity of Chambersburg the reason why the invasion was pushed no further and Ewell was drawn back from the Susquehanna is found in the vigorous operations of the Union army. Meade's unexpected appearance at Gettysburg admonished Lee that it was too late to cross

the Susquehanna. He was compelled to concentrate, and his defeat brought the invasion and all hope of further advance to an end.

Reasons for the Northern Advance.

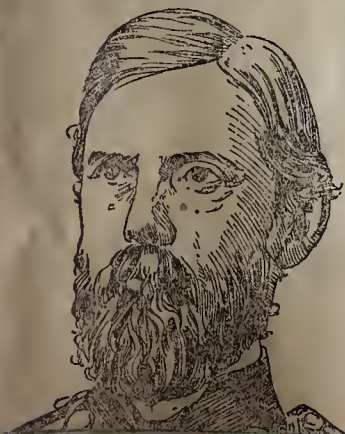
Lee's successes at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville had given him unlimited confidence in his troops and the natural inclination to belittle his enemy. Grant's grip upon Vicksburg compelled the reinforcement of the Confederates in the West, or such movements elsewhere as would compel Grant to detach troops, and thus loosen his hold upon the Mississippi stronghold. Lee objected at that time to dividing his army by detaching to the West. He preferred to do something on his own front to relieve the Confederate situation. Therefore, during May and June, 1863, his army was strengthened in every possible manner, and the crossing of the Potomac determined upon in order to transfer the war upon Northern soil. These were the primary causes of the invasion of Pennsylvania, and of the great disaster which overtook the Confederate army at Gettysburg.

Manceuvres of Lee and Hooker.

A movement to the Potomac in force was always an easy one for the rebel commanders. Covered by the Rappahannock and the Blue Ridge Mountains Lee had no difficulty in making the march, and on the route surprising, capturing and scattering the Union forces in the valley under General Milroy, an officer of courage and patriotism, but of very unsound judgment and little military capacity. Until Lee knew what effect his tentative movements were having on the Union army at Fredericksburg, under Hooker, his march was hesitating and uncertain. Hooker had quickly detected the Confederate withdrawal and foreshadowed what actually followed, an invasion. He asked President Lincoln for permission to cross the Rappahannock and make a dash for Richmond, which it is now clear from the official reports of Lee would instantly have called him back to the defence of his capital. Mr. Lincoln, however, doubted the expediency of Hooker's bold project. It is probable after the Chancellorsville disaster he had misgivings as to Hooker's nerve and capacity. He, therefore, prevented the proposed counter move on Richmond, and henceforward Hooker contented himself with simply moving on interior lines to cover Washington. The moment Lee perceived that Hooker had withdrawn from the line of the Rappahannock his hesitation disappeared. Longstreet and Hill immediately followed Ewell into the Shenandoah Valley.

The Invasion of Pennsylvania.

On June 15 the Confederate General Ewell crossed the Potomac at Williamsport. Jenkins, with his cavalry, was push-



GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS

ed forward to Chambersburg; Rodes's division occupied Hagerstown, Md., and that of Edward Johnson, Sharpsburg, while Early's division threatened Harper's Ferry from the vicinity of Shepherdstown. On the 21st, while occupying these positions Ewell received orders from Lee to "take Harrisburg." At this time the Confederate army was strung out from Fredericksburg to Chambersburg, a most extraordinary and dangerous disposition in the immediate presence of the enemy. After Hooker's withdrawal from Fredericksburg the long Confederate line was now rapidly shortened by the concentration of Longstreet and Hill at Chambersburg. On the 24th Hill's corps crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown and vicinity, while Longstreet was crossing at Williamsport. These two corps went into bivouac at Chambersburg on the 27th, where they remained quietly until the 29th of June, their foraging parties meanwhile collecting supplies and raiding the country in every direction.

The Hungry Horde's Ravages.

Their ravages were fearful. The honest farmers and burghers of Maryland and the lower counties of the old Keystone State must have been aghast at the hungry hordes swarming up from the South. General Lee, with cool irony, reported that he gave orders that all supplies taken must be carefully paid for, which was done in Confederate notes, then being worth but little in the South itself, and nothing whatever in Pennsylvania. A Union scout at Hagerstown reported that the rebels carried their money in flour barrels. The reckless abandonment of these rebel soldiers to liberality is illustrated in the astonishment of one rich old farmer, who was forced to take a \$5 Confederate note instead of 50 cents in Union money for two old horseshoes.

Lee's Plans Disarranged.

Ewell had rapidly marched on Carlisle

with Rodes's and Johnson's divisions, sending Early to York. Carlisle, only fifteen miles from Harrisburg, was occupied on the 27th, and York on the 28th. This movement had again somewhat scattered the Confederates, but Lee at Chambersburg with two-thirds of his army was about ready to move forward in support of Ewell's advance against Harrisburg when something happened. General Hooker had followed Lee across the Potomac; his movements up to June 23 had been well conceived and admirably carried out. His eventual purpose had been to throw himself across Lee's line of communications with the Potomac and force the Confederate to a decisive engagement on his own terms. But a disagreement arose between the General in Chief, Halleck, at Washington, and General Hooker, in regard to the disposition of the Union troops at Harper's Ferry, and Hooker had thereupon asked to be relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac. Halleck had no confidence in Hooker, and the latter's request was instantly granted.

Meade, Reynolds and Hancock.

At that time, there were only two officers in that army whose character and achievements had raised them to the plane of so high and important a command. They were Major General John F. Reynolds, commanding the First Corps, and Major George C. Meade, commanding the Fifth Corps. It is a curious fact that they were both Pennsylvanians, and both

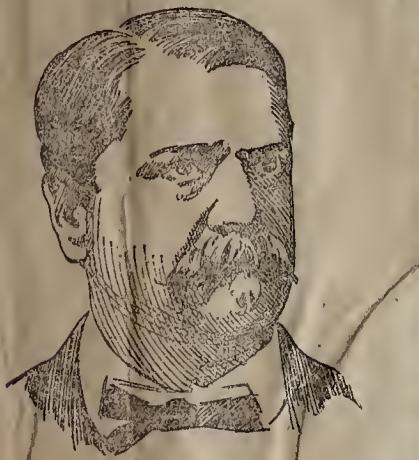
West Pointers. Reynolds ranked Meade, and it is known that it was original intention of the military authorities to confer the chief command on him when Hooker should go. But Reynolds had been sounded, and had declined the command unless allowed certain freedom of action, which it was deemed inadmissible to grant. Therefore, the command was conferred upon General Meade, who in turn gave the Fifth Corps to General Sykes. This change occurred near Frederick, Md., on the morning of June 28, only three days before the armies met in mortal combat at Gettysburg. Meade was an able officer, who had grown up with the Army of the Potomac, and had the confidence of all the superior Generals. He was, perhaps, not a dashing fighter like Hooker or Reynolds, but he was, nevertheless, a man of courage and judgment, and knew how to marshal troops on the field of battle as well as any officer living. The three chief figures in the Army of the Potomac, Meade, Reynolds and Hancock, were all Pennsylvanians, and all to perform leading parts in the drama now opening upon Pennsylvania soil.

Meade's Plans Effective.

The new Federal commander, after taking his bearings, abandoned Hooker's plan of merely following Lee and placing the Union army square across his communications. Meade's directions from Halleck were to cover Washington and Baltimore. General Meade pushed all his corps directly northwards on the inner line, with the object of attacking any of Lee's forces that came in his way, under the belief that this would compel the Confederate to immediately drop his movement across the Susquehanna and turn and fight. That was precisely the immediate effect of Meade's movements.

Gettysburg Deliberately Chosen.

This forward movement of the Union army, then, was what had happened to change Lee's plans. Instead of ordering Longstreet and Hill forward to the rich



GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK

fields of the Susquehanna, in support of Ewell, and, perhaps, to the sacking of Harrisburg and Philadelphia, the concentration of the great rebel fighting machine was to be effected by drawing Ewell's scattered divisions back to Gettysburg. It is worth noting here that upon learning of the rapid concentration of the Union army on his immediate flank Lee's original idea was to concentrate about Chambersburg. There are many well in-

formed people who still cling to the exploded notion that the battle at Gettysburg was an accident. It was not so.

After considering the situation for a few hours after the necessity for withdrawal of Ewell was admitted, General Lee perceived the importance of Gettysburg as a great strategic position by reason of the many excellent turnpike roads which radiate therefrom. At Gettysburg he would not only occupy a commanding position from which to deliver battle, but one available from which to fall back toward the Potomac should such a contingency arise, and at the same time one threatening both Washington and Baltimore. These considerations impelled Lee to change his previous order to Ewell to come back to Chambersburg, which was done in the following terms:

"Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, Chambersburg, June 28, 1863.—Lieutenant General R. S. Ewell, Commanding Corps—General: I wrote you last night stating that General Hooker was reported to have crossed the Potomac, and is advancing by the way of Middletown, the head of his column being at that point, in Frederick county. I directed you in that letter to move your forces to this point. If you have not already progressed on the road, and if you have no good reason against it, I desire you to move in the direction of Gettysburg, via Heidlersburg, where you will have a turnpike most of the way, and you can thus join your other divisions to Early's, which is east of the mountains. I think it preferable to keep on the east side of the mountains. *** R. E. LEE, General."

Lee's Mistake.

History of the event is proof that in thus changing the point of concentration from Chambersburg, which was behind the screen of a mountain range, to Gettysburg, in the close presence of his enemy, General Lee made a serious mistake. We can now see that he was playing into General Meade's hands. It is obvious, however, from his Pipe Creek plan of a defensive battle, that General Meade expected that Lee would be compelled to do this very thing. Had Lee remained at Chambersburg Meade would have been compelled to cross the mountain to beat him up, and thus might have become the aggressor against some strong position and been defeated.

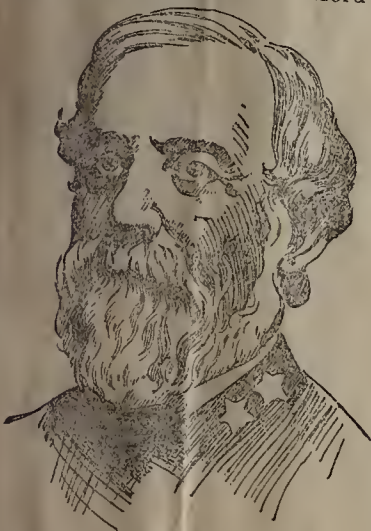
Buford Occupies Gettysburg.

On the 28th and 29th the northward movement of the Union army had been rapid; General Reynolds had been put in command of the left wing, on the danger flank of the advance. It was composed of the First, Third and Eleventh Corps. On the 29th these three corps, commanded by a fighting General, who saw his native State for the first time under the iron heel of the invader, were within ten miles of Gettysburg. On the 30th Reynolds, with the First Corps, had advanced to Marsh creek, within four miles of Gettysburg, while the Third and Eleventh Corps remained at Emmittsburg. It was during this day that General Meade's policy of fighting behind the Pipe creek line a defensive battle becomes manifest in the movement of the troops. While Reynolds was far out toward the front and left, feeding for the enemy, with orders to fall back behind Pipe creek if practicable or advisable, in case of collision, the other corps of the army were back from ten to twenty-five miles from Gettysburg. On the afternoon of the 30th Buford's division of cavalry had occupied Gettysburg, and remained there.

The Position of the Rebel Troops.
Let us now turn to the rebel columns that we may understand how the explosion occurred at Gettysburg, and not along Pipe creek, as Meade tentatively

hoped it would. Rodas, of Ewell's corps, was moving on Gettysburg from Carlisle, at the north, by way of Heidlersburg; Early was moving on Gettysburg from York, at the east, by way of Heidlersburg; Hill's corps, followed by Longstreet's two divisions of Hood and McLaws, was moving on Gettysburg from Chambersburg, at the west, joined by Johnson's division, of Ewell's somewhere in the vicinity of Cashtown, in the movement of the 1st of July. Most of Hill's corps was bivouacked at and about Cashtown on the night of the 30th, ready to resume the march in the morning. Early and Rodas were not far from Heidlersburg. Fifty thousand rebels were within eight miles of Gettysburg on the morning of July 1, which was occupied by Buford's small division of cavalry, supported by the First Corps of 9000 Infantry, four miles off. Besides these there were approximately the 30,000 men of the Third, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps from eight to ten miles away. None of the Union troops were in motion.

A Raid for Shoes Starts the Battle.
On the morning of July 1, 1863, General Heth's division of Hill's Confederate Corps marched on Gettysburg to capture some shoes for his men, followed by Pender's division. Buford's cavalry had been put in position some two miles in front of the town, squarely across the road to Cashtown, and opposed Heth's advance. These opposing troops collided about 9.30 A. M. on Wednesday, July 1. Buford's posi-



GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

tion made the concentration of the Confederate army at Gettysburg impossible unless he was brushed away. That was the job now undertaken by Heth, which precipitated the greatest battle of the Civil War. Heth, acting under Lee's orders, didn't know this, but thought he was making a simple raid for shoes.

Buford "Holding On."

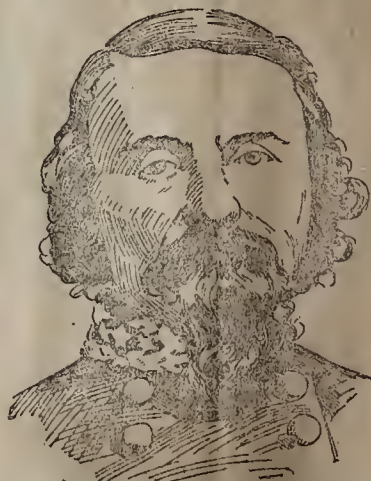
Buford had detected the advantages of Gettysburg, and determined to hold the town until he could hear from Reynolds. He had been fully convinced as early as the night previous that the whole rebel

army was converging on Gettysburg. He sent a courier to Reynolds with the information that the rebels in force were coming down the Cashtown pike, and asking for help and directions. Reynolds, burning to fight at the first opportunity, immediately put the First Corps, under Doubleday, in motion to support Buford, and despatched orders to the Third and Eleventh Corps, further in the rear, to move forward rapidly. His opportunity had come. The Pipe creek line dropped out of his mind instantly, and he made ready for battle. He then rode forward rapidly to join Buford at the front. The two Generals went up into the bellry of the seminary, situated on Oak Ridge. An examination of Heth's lines and the road beyond Willoughby's run through their field glasses disclosing the rapid advance of large bodies of rebel infantry and artillery, corroborated Buford's shout to Reynolds on his arrival that the "devil was to pay." Reynolds came down and sent couriers in different directions to hurry forward the Union infantry. Buford's cavalry was now hard pressed and slowly yielding to Heth's advance.

Buford made a magnificent fight, holding the Confederates at bay for an hour or two. Heth had orders not to bring on a general engagement until Lee's army was all up, and his movements at first were leisurely. Archer's and Davis's Brigades were deployed on the right and left of the Cashtown road, and pushed forward toward Gettysburg and the shoes they so much needed.

Reynolds to the Rescue.

Reynolds, after making a rapid examination of the field and surrounding topography, which was favorable for defensive military operations, and directing Buford to hold on, with the remark that he would bring up his entire three corps to this point, then rode off rapidly to bring forward his leading division of infantry, under General James S. Wadsworth. It was hurled across the fields and swung into line behind Buford, who, thus relieved, retired to the rear. General Cutler's Brigade was on the right of the Cashtown road, and Meredith's Brigade of Western troops, known in the army as the "Iron Brigade," on its left facing westward, Cutler confronting Davis and Meredith Archer. It is pretty well attested that this great fight was opened by the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, under Colonel William Hoffman, though it has been disputed by the men of the Second Wis-



GENERAL GEORGE E. PICKETT

consin, of the Iron Brigade. However this may be, Cutler's Brigade was struck partially in flank by Davis, and quickly repulsed and driven back. On the left the Iron Brigade, led by the Second Wisconsin, pushed forward for McPherson's wooded ridge simultaneously with Archer's entry into it from the west.

Death of the Heroic Reynolds.

At that moment General Reynolds rode up from the right, where he had been anxiously observing Cutler's disaster. He ordered the Iron Brigade to advance at the double-quick, shouting to the Second Wisconsin, "Forward, men, forward, for God's sake, and drive those fellows out of the woods!" These were probably the last words he ever uttered. As he turned to look for and direct the oncoming supports he was struck in the head or upper neck by a rebel sharpshooter's bullet and fell dead. But his splendid troops rushed forward, driving the enemy back, clearing the wood and capturing General Archer and several hundred of his men. Thus perished the great soldier, John E. Reynolds. His death was a serious blow to the Union cause, and for the moment, for want of a directing head with prestige sufficient to give moral weight to his commands, endangered Union success. But his courage and ready decision determined the field of battle and, ultimately, the victory.

A Terrible Contest Against Odds.

Cutler's lost ground was soon recovered by a brilliant charge of the Sixth Wisconsin, of the Iron Brigade, upon the flank of the rebel Davis's brigade, in which it captured the Second Mississippi Regiment and its flag. Davis was repulsed, and in turn driven back greatly shattered. The Union lines were then rectified. The Second and Third Divisions of the First Corps now arrived, deploying to the right and left of Wadsworth under a heavy artillery fire. Thus in half an hour Heth's advance had been smashed up with heavy loss. But his two remaining brigades were brought for-

ward, and Pender's fresh division of 8000 men were at hand. New dispositions were made and the battle renewed. Rodas had now appeared from the north, and was coming down upon the right flank of the Union line. Here were 24,000 rebels converging on a single Union corps of 9000 effectives. Besides, Early, from York, was also arriving on its right rear, with 8000 more. The unequal contest was terrible, but every effort of Heth, Pender and Rodas to break the heroic First Corps failed until late in the afternoon. It received no help until after midday, when General O. O. Howard's Eleventh Corps, 9000 strong, began to arrive.

Early on Howard's Flank.

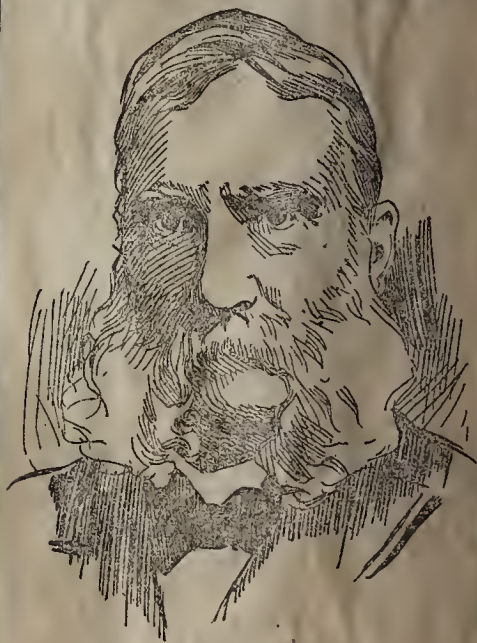
Howard assumed general command. He sent two of his divisions to the north of Gettysburg to protect the right flank against Rodas and Early, the latter coming on from the northeast. General Steinwehr was held in reserve on Cemetery Hill, which was fortified. But Early got upon the flank of Howard's troops, which were enfiladed by his artillery, and, aided by an onset of Rodas, they were broken and driven back through Gettysburg in disorder. This left the First Corps' right and rear uncovered, and, in turn, forced its rapid retreat through the town to the heights beyond, where it joined Steinwehr and formed a new line from Culp's Hill westward. The withdrawal of the First Corps occurred about 4 P. M. Many prisoners were lost by both corps in the retreat through the town.

The End of the First Day.

General Lee arrived on Seminary Ridge in time to see the victorious advance of his troops and the disorganized Federals streaming up Cemetery Hill. He sent discretionary orders to Ewell to pursue, but that officer, engaged in readjusting his broken lines, made no further advance. He has been greatly criticised by Confederate partisans for his failure to follow up his advantages. But as the almost impregnable line of Culp's and Cemetery Hill was defended by at least 10,000 men, 3500 of whom had not fired a gun, supported by a powerful artillery, it is probable Ewell would have been repulsed had he attacked. He reported that the position was formidable, and that it would have been absurd to attack it then in his condition. Night closed on the first day's battle at Gettysburg. A general battle had been precipitated by the fighting energy of General Reynolds, in spite of Lee's orders to delay an engagement until the whole army was up.

Forward to Gettysburg.

The magnitude of this battle of the 1st set aside all theoretical schemes to decoy Lee down to Pipe creek. About midday General Meade, at Taneytown, was informed of Reynolds's death and the state of the battle. Later Buford sent word that a "tremendous battle was raging with varying success," that "there seems to be no directing head," and that "we need help now." General Meade never hesitated when confronted with the necessity of changing his plan; he prepared to fight at Gettysburg. General W. S. Hancock was sent forward to assume command and advise Meade of the practicability of fighting a battle there. His report was favorable, and the whole army was immediately ordered forward to Get-



GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET

tysburg. Between sundown and 7 A. M. of July 2 the Second, Third, Fifth and Twelfth Corps had arrived and gone into position along Cemetery Ridge. The Sixth Corps, twenty-five miles away, did not arrive until afternoon. General Meade himself reached Gettysburg at midnight, and rode his lines, giving orders for the disposition of the troops as they arrived. General Hunt, its chief, placed the artillery. On the Confederate side, with

The execution of Pickett's division and Law's brigade, Longstreet's corps arrived on the morning of the 2d, and the two armies were now concentrated face to face for battle.

Longstreet's Fierce Attack.

General Sickles, with the Third Corps, in the absence of definite orders, had established himself somewhat to the front on the extreme left, on some high ground, forming a sort of salient in the main line. After some doubts whether to attack with Ewell on the Union right or its left, with Longstreet, General Lee finally selected Sickles as his point of attack on the 2d. Hood and McLaws were to attack up the Emmittsburg road from the south, while Hill pressed Sickles in front from the west. The attack was not delivered until late in the afternoon, but, like all of Longstreet's work, it was delivered with great impetuosity and address when at last it came. Nearly half the Union army was brought to Sickles's aid during the battle, and the rebel advance was only stopped about nightfall, but not until after Sickles had been wounded, his corps driven from its faulty position and the Union leaders almost in despair. It was a fearful trial. But as Longstreet afterwards said, his success had driven the Third Corps back into its proper place, where the line was unassailable. Longstreet penetrated no vital part of the line, but he threatened the Union army with a great disaster when Hood's men began the ascent of Round Top ere it was occupied. But General Warren energetically brought troops upon the ground in time to repulse the enemy and save that vital position. Longstreet lost 5000 men in these assaults, and the Union army an equal number.

The Close of the Second Day.

Ewell was to have attacked the Union right beyond Culp's Hill simultaneously with Longstreet's movement, but the concert miscarried, and Ewell did not deliver battle until Longstreet's efforts had been exhausted or defeated. It was nearly night before Johnson and Early advanced. Rodes having failed to join in their attack. Early had some success at first along the east front of Cemetery Hill, but was eventually driven back with loss. Farther to the right Johnson's main attack was repulsed by the heroic Greene, but he occupied without opposition the breastworks of Ruger and Geary, withdrawn to re-enforce Sickles. This unexpected success threatened the Baltimore pike and the rear of the Union army, but it was too dark for the enemy to perceive their advantage, and they sunk to rest without further effort. In the night Ruger's and Geary's commands returned; finding the rebels in possession, the leaders made dispositions to attack at daylight and drive them out.

Lee Aggressive.

Although practically repulsed, the positions obtained by Longstreet on the Union left on the high ground along the Emmittsburg road and close up to the Round Tops, and by Ewell on the right, determined Lee to persist in his attack on the Third. It was concluded to be feasible to break the Union centre along the west front of Cemetery Ridge, held by Hancock with the Second Corps and part of the First Corps. Pickett's division of the fifteen Virginia regiments had arrived from Chambersburg. This, with Heth's division, was selected for the work in hand, Pettigrew in command of the latter in the absence of Heth, wounded. Pickett was on the right and Pettigrew the left: the former was to be sup-

ported by Wilcox's and Perry's brigades, the latter by Lane and Seales. Altogether the attacking column consisted of not less than 15,000 men, but Pettigrew's troops were unfit for so desperate an undertaking by reason of their fearful losses on the 1st.

Victory on the Union's Right.

While these preparations were in progress for the final assault a heavy battle had begun on the Union right for the possession of the abandoned breastworks of the Twelfth Corps. General Williams, who commanded it, attacked Ewell at daylight with the divisions of Ruger and Geary, and the battle continued with varying fortunes until after 10 o'clock. Finally Johnson's Confederates, driven back at all points, sullenly retired across Rock creek, and with their retreat the battle of Gettysburg ended on the Union right in decisive victory. On the whole, after the first day's success, Ewell's efforts throughout the battle had been feeble and unavailing. He had been unable to bring the decimated division of Rodes into action at all, and Early and Johnson had been squarely defeated. These were the results on the right.

The Union Soldiery Stands Firm.

The grand assault of Pickett and Pettigrew, under Longstreet, was preceded about 1 P. M. by a tremendous artillery fire from 150 rebel cannon, responded to by perhaps a hundred Union guns. This cannonade continued for nearly two hours, causing great havoc inside the Union lines, but no great loss of life. It failed to shake the Union soldiery. By order of General Hunt the Union fire was slackened and finally ceased entirely to give opportunity to bring up fresh batteries and ammunition to meet a heavy infantry assault which it was already divined by the Union leaders was now impending. It soon developed. To reach the Federal lines the rebels had to march a mile over open rolling fields under fire of many batteries. Their lines of battle, nearly a mile long, swept out of the woods along Seminary Ridge about 3.30 P. M., and the crisis of the battle was at hand. Their advance was watched hopefully by Lee and Longstreet and eagerly by thousands of admiring eyes on both sides. The Federal soldiers were not unnerved by the threatening sight; the soldiers of Hancock were coolly waiting to redeem their losses at Fredericksburg.

The Confederates Overwhelmed.

As they came on the Federal shot and shell and then canister from a hundred guns began to tear wide gaps in the rebel lines. This frightful fire came from front and flank; their line was enfiladed by the batteries on Round Top. Pettigrew's men on the left began to drift and lag behind under the weight of the Union fire, and Pickett was soon in the lead alone. When within a third of a mile of the Union front Pickett halted, coolly readjusted his lines and changing direction more toward the left, resumed his advance. Wilcox and Perry did not change their direction, but kept straight on, and soon there was a considerable interval between them and Pickett on the latter's right. Pickett first struck General Hays's advanced troops, and then Gibbon's division. Some of them were slightly pressed back at first, but the rebels were quickly overwhelmed by the mad rush of the charging Federals.

Stannard's Vermont brigade moved forward and attacked Pickett in the interval caused by the movement of Wilcox and Perry crowding Kemper's brigade back upon the centre and capturing many prisoners.

"It Was a Glorious Victory."

At the foot of the acclivity, led by Armistead, with his hat upon his sword point, the Confederates made a last feeble rush, and penetrated among some of the Union guns. But attacked on all sides by the men of Webb, Hall, Harrow and Stannard, they were driven back in utter rout. Garnett and Armistead were killed and Kemper wounded. Pickett lost in this ill fated charge 3000 men in about an hour's time. He had no chance from the first. Only a portion of Pettigrew's command reached the front on the rebel left; they were easily beaten off by Hays's well posted troops, who captured nearly 1500 prisoners. Wilcox on the extreme right, was met by Caldwell's division in front, and the omnipresent Stannard in flank, and beaten easily, losing heavily.

Lee Retreats.

During the day a heavy cavalry battle had been fought for possession of the Baltimore pike, in the Union rear, between Stuart and Gregg, and Stuart's designs completely thwarted. He drew off discomfited. Thus, his troops beaten at all points, Lee's hopes were shattered. He ventured no more offensive movements. He expected a counter attack, but Meade was satisfied with the results already obtained, and awaited Lee's movements. That night Lee began to send his trains and wounded to the rear, while he held a fortified line along Seminary Ridge throughout the 4th to cover their removal. After nightfall on the 4th he quietly retired from Meade's front by the Fairfield road toward Hagerstown, and the invasion of Pennsylvania had come to an inglorious end within ten days of the time Longstreet and Hill crossed the Potomac to the support of Ewell.

Numbers Engaged and Losses.

The Union army in this great battle numbered about 80,000 infantry and 7000 artillery, equipped for action, and 14,000 cavalry. But owing to straggling, caused by the hard marching, probably no more than 75,000 ever reached the field. It lost 23,000 men killed, wounded and missing. Fifteen hours covered the time consumed in fighting, though it occurred in three different periods on three different days. The strength of Lee's army is not definitely fixed by the official returns, but he had nine divisions of infantry and artillery, averaging 8000 men each, which would give a total of 72,000 infantry and artillery. His cavalry numbered about 10,000, but it did him but little service. He lost probably 27,000 men killed, wounded and missing, although partial official reports return a loss of only 20,000. The Union rolls show that the Federal army captured 12,227 prisoners at Gettysburg, whom 6802 were wounded. The greater portion of Lee's wounded were transported away with the army when it retreated. In many of the Confederate commands there are no reports of losses at all, though they are known to have lost heavy losses on the 1st and 2d were only equal to the Federal losses, and on the 3d they must have been 4000 or in excess of the Federal loss.

LESLIE J. PERRY.

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.

Gettysburg, October 14.

The old homestead, known as "Cross Keys," owned at present by Misses Margaret and Bessie Gitt, located in Adams county, one and one-half miles east of New Oxford, reached the century mark as the property of the Gitt family September 7 last.

It was bought at Sheriff's sale in 1799 by William Gitt, great-grandfather of the owners, for his son, Henry, grandfather of the present owners. Henry Gitt took possession and opened an inn, known as the "Cross Keys Inn," in 1809. There were no railroads then, and it became a very useful and well-known place to travelers. It was named "Cross Keys" because of the inter-

section of the two pikes, the Philadelphia and Pittsburg crossing the Carlisle and Baltimore pikes.

At the death of Henry Gitt it became by inheritance the property of his son, Edmund Gitt, after whose death, about a year ago, it became the property of his daughters, Margaret and Bessie Gitt. The property has been in the Gitt family for more than a century, having descended by inheritance to its present owners, who belong to the fourth generation. The inn when built was situated in York county, as Adams had not yet been formed. The house was already an old one when it came into the possession of the Gitt family in 1799, but it is still in good condition, and apparently will stand for many years to come.

From, *St. Louis*

Gettysburg Pa

Date, *Jan 16 - 1900*

ADAMS COUNTY IS 100 YEARS OLD

THE END OF A CENTURY.

On January 22nd, 1800, This
County Was Separated From
York County—Story
of the Formation.

When a question of greatest importance locally to the people of what was then this portion of York county came up, namely, the erection of a new county, then again to a slight extent became visible the race prejudice that had not

wholly been eradicated by long companionship of misery that visited all the people of this country during the Revolution. Toward the close of the eighteenth century, as early as 1790, it became evident that there must be a new county formed. A large and rapidly increasing population had already found prosperous and happy homes in this southwestern portion of York county, and they were without mails, courts, or marts for traffic, except to go all the way to the town of York. The question was started for discussion, and while all could see the imperious necessity for a change in this respect, yet many did not desire to risk the plunge from sphere of the known evils into the regions of the unknown. The movement to form a county originated with the Scotch Irish, who largely held possession of the northern portion of the territory out of which the new county was to be formed and the southern part of this territory was in the possession of the Dutch, with a very light sprinkling of Germans, and a very few Scotch Irish. The Dutch did not desire to be stricken off into a new county with the Scotch Irish; they believed they would be outnumbered, outvoted, and in the end, from foretastes in elections in former times in York county, they were apparently justified in their apprehensions. The leaders of the Scotch Irish were strong, active and aggressive men; at least they were never noted for great diffidence in laying claims to their plain and just rights. The leaders of the Dutch were slow, solid and, upon even slight pretexts, stubborn as the granite hills about them. But these incongruities were eventually overcome by the commanding necessities of the time, and a new county was created, called in honor of the then President of the United States—Adams county.

The act of the Legislature creating Adams county is of the date January 22, 1800. And it goes without the saying that, with the division among the people, it was carried through the Legislature successfully by what in modern times has come to be called "log-rolling;" that is, by combinations among parties in the Legislature. In numerous other parts of the State where new counties were wanted, or other wants were pressed upon the constituents of members, all these parties

would join in vote in favor of each other's measures. In this case, at least, "log-rolling" was a beneficent thing in the end for our people, and gave the great commonwealth one of her most prolific agricultural municipalities, almost literally a community of farmers with no great individual fortunes, and almost without a trace of extreme poverty and suffering. For, after all, the farm is the great *alma mater* of all—the factory, the railroads, commerce and the comforts and joy of our best civilization coming from that one common source.

The commissioners appointed to run the boundry line of the new county were Jacob Spangler, deputy surveyor of York county; Samuel Sioam, deputy surveyor of Adams county, and William Waugh; and they fixed upon the following boundary lines: "Beginning at the line of Cumberland county where the road from Carlisle to Baltimore leads through Trent's Gap; then following said road to Binders; thence on a straight line to Conowago Creek, opposite the mouth of Abbott's Run; thence along the line of of Manheim and Berwick townships westwardly, until it strikes the road leading from Oxford to Hanover town; and from thence a due south course until it strikes the Maryland line; thence along the Maryland line to the line of Franklin county, thence along the line of Franklin and Cumberland counties to the place of beginning." It contains 531 square miles in an area of twenty-four by twenty-seven miles. The total average is 339,133 acres, originally all timber land; in farms and other improvements, the timber area has been reduced to 50,000 acres. When the county was formed there was a population, as given by the United States census of that year, of 13,172, including, as the tax-books show, nine negro slaves. The owners of these slaves were James Gettys, two women; Widow McPherson, one man; William McClellan, one man; Alexander Russell, one woman; Reynolds Ramsey, one woman; James Scott, a man and a woman; William McPherson, two men. The highest assessed value of any slave was \$150. The assessor's books for 1801 show that this year there was added to the slave owners James Scott, "one negro man;" and the next year Alexander Cobean was assessed "one negro woman, \$100," and Conrad Hoke "negro woman fifty years old," no value given. Slaves were not freely introduced and in a considerable number, and some of the

quaintest documents in the spelling and structure of sentences that we remember to have come across, are the few original bills of sale of slaves that have been preserved among old papers and documents.

The total number of "taxables" in Adams county in the year 1800 was 2,563 and the next year the total number of negro slaves was ninety four.

In addition to the negro slaves (these people all then called their farms "plantations",) there were the indentured or bonded white men—men who had given so many years, as agreed upon where the capitalist made both sides of the bargain, of their labor, for money or sustenance, generally claimed to have been furnished to convey the seryant to this county. These servants, or they and their time, were matters of transfer as any other property. There are no records by which the number of this class of people here can now be ascertained. But when a newspaper commenced to be published in Gettysburg it was a frequent occurence to see advertisements offering rewards from 1 cent to \$10 for the recapture of these runaways. They would grow tired of their cruel bargain and "go West to grow up with the country"—not even taking with them Greeley's historical half-dollar or perfected Hoe printing press.

TO BE CONTINUED.

From, *Times*
Philadelphia Pa
 Date, *Jan 21 - 1900*

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.

Gettysburg, January 19.

Adams county will on Monday celebrate its one hundredth anniversary as a separate county. It was formed from a part of York county on January 22, 1800, and was the first of nine counties formed in that year. It was named in honor of John Adams, who was President at the time of the birth of the county. For sixty-six years previous to its being made a county Adams was a thinly populated farming district belonging at different times to Lancaster and York counties.

It is hard to realize the primeval state of the county when Andrew Schriver, the first settler in 1734, with his sturdy band of German followers, Hance Hamilton with his brave Scotch-Irish friends, and the Catholics who came over the line from Maryland, first built their log cabins in the part of the State which is now the eastern part of this county and was then the western part of Lancaster county.

Claimed by Penn and Baltimore.

For many years after the coming of the first settlers Adams county was claimed by both William Penn and Lord Baltimore. In 1740 Penn laid out what is now a part of Adams county as a reservation for himself and family and called it the "Manor of Masque," but when he sent surveyors to run out the manor they trespassed on a tract of land which was held by grant from Lord Baltimore. This led to a dispute, in which several of the settlers were killed and wounded. In the French and Indian war what was afterwards made Adams county furnished four companies, so that the settlers had a taste of fighting before the revolution.

The stories of Colonel Swope's battalion at Fort Washington, where almost the entire command was killed or taken prisoners;

of Captain Moses McClean's company, which suffered severely in the night attack on Paoli, and of the individual bravery of many soldiers in the revolution tell of the part Adams county soldiers took in that great struggle. In the war of 1812 and in the Mexican war Adams county did nobly in furnishing men for the defense of the Union. Coming down to later times, Adams county has the record of having sent 3,000 soldiers to the Union army out of a population of 23,000.

Title to Enduring Fame.

When, in 1800, Adams was made a separate county, Gettystown, now Gettysburg, was made the county seat. Gettysburg claims the honor of having the first classical school established west of the Susquehanna. The school was built by Rev. Alexander Dobbin in 1773. In 1826 a Theological Seminary for the special training of the Lutheran ministry was established at Gettysburg, and in 1832 a college known as Pennsylvania College was built by the Lutheran Church as a preparatory school to the seminary. One of the oldest churches in the county is the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian church, which was built in 1790. Some of the most interesting events in the history of the county are: The battle of Gettysburg, which took place July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, and which ended so disastrously for the cause of the South; the delivery on November 19, 1863, at the consecration of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, by President Lincoln, of a short address, which the civilized world has pronounced an inspiration and which is probably the most famous address ever delivered; the fact that Francis Scott Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner, and Thaddeus Stevens, the great Commoner, were at one time members of the Adams County Bar.

From, *North American*

Philadelphia Pa

Date, *Jan 22 - 1900*

Famous and Historic Section of the Southern Tier of the State.

FAMOUS MEN HER SONS

Settled by Scotch-Irish and Germans.
An Offshoot of Lancaster and
York Counties.

Special Dispatch to The North American.

GETTYSBURG, January 21.

To-morrow Adams county will enter the second century of her existence, having been separated from York county by an act of the Legislature, which was passed on January 22, 1800. This county was first settled in the spring of 1734 in the Little Cone-wago and Marsh Creek settlements. The first was settled by Germans and the second by Scotch-Irish. Andrew Schriver, who is said to have come from the Electorate of Prussia, in Germany, was undoubtedly the first settler, but he was closely followed by the Scotch-Irish in the Marsh Creek settlement.

Among the German settlers were such names as Schriver, Myers, Baughman, Diehl, Ruff, Snyder, Schwartz, Sheely, Kellenberger and Hornberger. Among the Irish were such names as McSherry, McCreary, Marshall, Sanders and Reilly, and the following Scotch-Irish names abounded among the early settlers: Hamilton, Sweeny, Eddies, Blocks, McClean, McClure, Wilson, Agnew, Darbey and McPherson.

Many of these names appear on the records of the Revolutionary War and show that the little county was not behindhand in those dark days. Adams county has the proud record of having sent more men into the Union army than any county of its size in the United States, having furnished 3000 soldiers out of a population of 23,000.

Among the members of the Adams county bar who have become famous are Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and James Buchanan, the bachelor President, practiced at different times in the Adams County Court. But the man of whom Adams county is possibly the proudest is Thaddeus Stevens, who, because he so warmly espoused the cause of

the free schools, was called the "great commoner." The large stone house which he occupied while he was superintending the creation of his famous "tapeworm railroad" is often pointed out to passengers on the Western Maryland Railroad after the train leaves Marshall Station. Another of Adams county's citizens to achieve renown was Edward McPherson, who was clerk in the United States House of Representatives for many years, and was author of a number of important Republican documents. Moses McClean became distinguished in political life, serving in the Legislature and in Congress.

Adams county is the youngest of the three counties forming the Nineteenth Congressional district, York and Cumberland being each 150 years old. The movement to form a new county originated with the Scotch-Irish who were settled in the north-western part of what was then York county. The other sections of York county were peopled largely by German and Dutch settlers. The race prejudice which manifested itself in other parts of the State when it was first settled was very evident here, and as the German population outnumbered the Irish it was natural that the latter should seek to be separated. The act of the Legislature setting apart the new county was only accomplished by log rolling or combining with other counties that had similar schemes on hand.

As yet there have been no preparations made for the celebration of the centennial. An effort was made last summer, but the matter was allowed to fall through. It is likely, however, that some sort of a celebration will be held in the spring.



Thaddeus Stevens

Thaddeus Stevens was admitted to the practice of law in Adams county in 1816, when he opened an office in the east end of the old McClellan House. It is said that while he was on his way to Baltimore to buy his first law library he saw a slave parent and child being sold to be separated. He spent all he had and purchased these instead of the books and returned to Gettysburg. He entered Congress in 1849 and served two terms. He was called "the great commoner" because he was such an ardent advocate of and did so much for the free school system.

Quaint

From, *Compiler -*
Gettysburg Pa.
 Date, *Jan 23 - 1900*

For the following well-written and interesting story of the Battle of Gettysburg we are indebted to Prof. Aaron Sheely. Prof. Sheely's knowledge of the Battle of Gettysburg is complete. He was an eye-witness to many features of it, and during the time of its occurrence gathered together much information regarding it. Since then, also, he has given the subject much attention, with the result that he is one of the most capable men of our community to speak upon it. He writes:

The opening of the year, 1863, according to the Comte' de Paris, was not auspicious to the Union cause; and the month of June, of that year, was probably the darkest period of the war. It was mid-summer before the light began to break through the clouds which then beset the National Government. Although the Federals had gained some territory from their adversaries during the preceding year, they had paid dearly for these acquisitions, and the latter months of that year had been marked by so many disastrous checks to them that the restoration of the Union by force of arms seemed almost impossible.

At the east, the month of December had seen the Army of the Potomac exhaust its strength in vain against the redoubts of Frederickshurg; while, in the west, Sherman, on the Mississippi, experienced a bloody check before Vicksburg; and finally, at the centre, the last day of the year had been marked by the sad battle of Murfreesboro; so desperately fought and yet so indecisive. The conflict had been raging for nearly two years with results wholly incommensurate with the means employed. Dissatisfaction with the management of public affairs, and especially with the conduct of the war, was general. The apparently too frequent changes of commanders in the army produced a feeling of uneasiness. The conscription,

had been resorted to in most of the States, increased the popular discontent. The disastrous results of the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2d. and 3d., had a particularly depressing effect upon the country. Rumors of foreign intervention also began to darken the political horizon.

Such was the aspect of affairs when the enemy, flushed with victory, and his army largely augmented by considerable numbers of fresh troops, suddenly assumed the offensive by a bold invasion of the north.

The Confederate army under General Robert E. Lee left its position near Fredericksburg on the 9th of June, moving in a north-westerly direction, and within a few days the valley of the Shenandoah was freed from the only opposing force by the dispersion of Milroy's command, at Winchester.

As early as the 11th of June the War Department at Washington, as a precautionary measure, assigned Major General W. T. H. Brooks to the Department of the Monongahela, and Major General D. N. Couch to the Department of the Susquehanna, with the headquarters of the latter at Harrisburg. General Couch detailed Major G. O. Haller, of the 7th Regular Infantry, to duty at Gettysburg, with orders to assume command of military operations in the county. His dispositions were made with promptness and energy. On the evening of the 20th he addressed a large public meeting at the Court-house, urging the citizens of Gettysburg to prepare for the emergency, as it was evident their homes and fire-sides were about to be invaded.

Early on Sunday morning, the 21st., the Philadelphia City Troops, an organization under command of Captain Samuel J. Randall, arrived and reported for duty. These men furnished their own uniforms and equipments, a most complete outfit, and gave their services without pay. The organization had been preserved since the days of the Revolution, and in that struggle acted as body-guard to Washington. It now consisted of about forty members, some of whom were descendants of its original members, and in company with a small body of mounted militia, under Captain Bell, it moved out on the Chambersburg pike. After a long and circuitous ride the troopers at length reached Monterey, a small hamlet on the mountain, where they encountered a party of skirmishers of the enemy, with whom they exchanged shots. These reconnoissances were repeated on the 23d, and on the evening of the following day the 26th re-

ment P. V. M., numbering 735 men, of which Company A was composed almost wholly of students from Pennsylvania College, was sent from Harrisburg to Gettysburg for the purpose of helping to hold the enemy in check; but as the train on which they were coming was wrecked at a point six miles from Gettysburg, they were obliged to go into camp and remain there for a day.

The regiment arrived at Gettysburg from their camping ground at 9 A. M., on Friday, the 26th, and by order of Major Haller was sent forward at 10.30 A. M. on a reconnoitering expedition in the direction of Cashtown. Proceeding about three miles westward, and fearing the approach of the enemy in force, the command halted at some distance from the main road, throwing out pickets and otherwise guarding their position. About 3 P. M., the little band was surprised by the rapid advance of White's Confederate Cavalry, 180 to 200 strong, by which 36 of their number were captured. These were taken into Gettysburg as prisoners, and subsequently paroled at the Court-house. The next morning about 100 more of the regiment were taken prisoners at a point about three miles out the Newville road, where 600 of the regiment had encamped. These were paroled at Hunterstown later in the day.

For ordering this reconnoissance by the 26th, which resulted in the capture of a considerable number of its members as

prisoners, Major Haller was subsequently dismissed from the service for alleged "disloyal conduct," but the true reason was that he was a Democrat in politics, and an admirer of General George B. McClellan, then the idol of the army of the Potomac, and was indiscreet enough to let the fact be known.

On the 5th, of May, 1879, a court of inquiry met at Washington, D. C., composed of officers of the U. S. Army authorized to examine the whole matter and report their findings, which they did; and after a full examination of the whole subject, they made a report fully and entirely exonerating Major Haller from all the charges, and forwarded the same to the President. The result was that President Hayes immediately sent the name of Granville O. Haller to the Senate for reinstatement, with the rank of Colonel, to date from February 19, 1873, said appoint-

ment was confirmed the same day, thus fully relieving from all blame the man so greatly wronged at the beginning of the Gettysburg campaign.

On the 22d, Lee threw Ewell's Corps across the Potomac, at Shepherdstown and Williamsport, with orders to advance upon Hagerstown, Lee following a few days later with the remaining two corps of his army, commanded respectively by Longstreet and A. P. Hill. From Hagerstown, General Ewell, with Rodes' and Johnson's divisions, preceded by Jenkins' Cavalry, marched to Chambersburg, whence, by a forced march, he reached Carlisle with these two divisions on the 27th; the next day a band of scouts, with some officers, proceeded to reconnoitre the approaches to Harrisburg. Notwithstanding the spasmodic efforts of the authorities of the city to put it in a state of defence, the Confederates could probably have taken the city. At all events Ewell was preparing to make the attempt when an order from Lee suddenly put a stop to his movement.

Early's division of Ewell's corps, which had occupied Boonshoro, moved directly to Greenwood, a village on the turnpike leading from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, eight miles from the former place, when in pursuance of instructions from Lee, Early marched in the direction of Gettysburg. At Cashtown, eight miles from Gettysburg, Early separated his force, sending Gordon's brigade to Gettysburg with orders to occupy the town, while with the remainder of his command he took the more direct road to York by way of Mummasburg, at which latter place, five miles from Gettysburg, he encamped for the night.

Soon after Gordon's brigade had taken possession of the town, General Early with his staff, rode in from Mummasburg for the purpose of communicating with the borough authorities in reference to subsistence for the troops. The requisition was written by Early while seated on his horse in front of one of the principal business houses of the town, and was somewhat informal, calling for 60 barrels of flour, 7,000 pounds of pork or bacon, 1,200 pounds of sugar, 600 pounds of coffee, 1,000 pounds of salt, 10 bushels of onions, 1,000 pairs of shoes, 500 hats, or \$10,000 in money.

The requisition was answered by Mr. David Kendlehart, President of Town Council, as follows:

GETTYSBURG, PA., June 26, 1863.
 ERAL EARLY :

Sir :—The authorities of the borough of Gettysburg, in answer to the demand made by you upon the said borough and county, say their authority extends but to the borough; that the requisition cannot be given, as it is utterly impossible to comply. The quantities required are far beyond that in our possession. In compliance, however, to the demands, we will request the stores to be open and the citizens to furnish whatever they can of such provisions, etc., as may be asked. Further we cannot promise.

By authority of the Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, I hereunto as President of said Board, attach my name.

D. KENDLEHART.

While these negotiations were pending it was discovered that a number of cars at the railroad depot were filled with supplies for Colonel Jennings' 26 regiment, P. V. M. These were at once seized and appropriated by the invaders. It was probably this opportune capture of these stores and the receipt of orders by General Early about the same time to proceed at once to York, that saved the town from a burdensome levy.

Soon after the arrival of the enemy, the railroad bridge across Rock creek, half a mile east of the town, was fired by order of General Gordon, and while it was burning a dozen or more cars, some filled with merchandise and others empty, were set on fire and started down the track, probably for the purpose of assuring the complete destruction of the bridge, but they all passed over the burning structure and were consumed a short distance beyond. Altogether about twenty cars were burned, belonging to the Pennsylvania, Northern Central, and Hanover Branch railroad companies, besides three or four belonging to individuals. One of the cars contained a supply of muskets for Colonel Jennings' command, and these were also destroyed, their captors professing to have no use for them.

The Confederate advance consisted of White's cavalry, numbering about 180 men, and as they entered the town they charged up Chambersburg street at a rapid rate, in pursuit of a number of persons on horseback who were hurrying out York and Baltimore streets, trying to escape. A few shots were fired, and the fugitives halted. In one instance a member of Bell's cavalry was pursued out the Baltimore pike for a distance of nearly two miles, by a Confederate cavalryman, and, after being vainly halted several times, was shot and instantly killed.

Bell's cavalry, a home company, accepted by the Governor, and formally sworn into the United States service for six months by Major Haller, on the 24th, per-

formed efficient service as scouts, frequently coming in contact with the enemy, sometimes making narrow escapes.

On Saturday, the 27th, the enemy left Gettysburg for York, going by way of Hanover, Abbottstown and East Berlin, three different routes. Sunday, the 28th, at noon, two regiments of Federal cavalry, about 2,000 strong, commanded by Colonel Copeland, arrived in Gettysburg from the direction of Emmitsburg. On Tuesday, the 30th, at about 10 a. m., General Pettigrew, of Hill's Corps, with his brigade, comprising several thousand men, advanced on the Cashtown pike to the top of Seminary Ridge, on its way to town to secure a supply of shoes reported to be in McIlhenny's store, on Centre Square. The column halted on the hill for an hour or more, the advance in front of the Sheads house, when it quietly fell back without the coveted footwear, probably aware of the near approach of Meade's army. It was this same brigade, the next morning, commanded by General Henry Heth in person, who is authority for the statement, that precipitated the battle by its unexpected encounter with Buford's Cavalry and the support which arrived so opportunely.

Major-General J. E. B. Stuart, with the Confederate cavalry, crossed the Potomac river at Harper's Ferry, and managed to elude every cavalry force sent after him, until he reached the town of Hanover, where, on the 29th, he was defeated by Kilpatrick in a fierce engagement of eight hours, after which he moved in the direction of York and Carlisle.

Meanwhile, on the 11th and 12th of June, the Federal army had broken camp and marched northward on a line nearly parallel with the enemy. The routes followed by the several portions of the army were not allowed to be known to the public, and it was not even known that Hooker had crossed the Potomac until the 27th, when the general headquarters were at Frederick City.

On this day General Hooker was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, which was conferred upon Major-General George G. Meade, of Pennsylvania. On the morning after assuming command, General Meade ordered the main body of his army northward into Pennsylvania, in the general direction of Harrisburg, on a line parallel with the route taken by Lee, but on the east side of the South Mountain range.

Major-General Reynolds, commanding the First Corps, occupied the extreme left of the army, and was instructed by Meade to watch the movements of Lee carefully, but not to bring on a general engagement unless it became imperatively necessary to do so.

On Tuesday, the 30th, about noon, the First Division of Federal Cavalry, under command of Major-General John Buford, nearly 6,000 strong, arrived from Emmitsburg, passed through the town and went into camp a short distance west and north of it, near Seminary Ridge, the First Brigade, Colonel Gamble commanding, on the left, and the Second Brigade, Colonel Devin, on the right; the reserve brigade, General Merritt, having been detached, was absent and under direct orders of the corps commander. The same day the First Corps of infantry, 8,000 men, under Major-General John F. Reynolds, and the Eleventh Corps, numbering 15,000 men, commanded by General O. O. Howard, marched from Emmitsburg to Marsh creek, five miles southwest of Gettysburg, where they encamped for the night, Reynolds having his headquarters at the public house of S. S. Moritz. It was at this hostelry that Generals Reynolds and Howard were in consultation until a late hour of the night. It now became evident that a great battle was about to be fought in the immediate vicinity of Gettysburg, invested as it was by 29,000 Federal troops, and twice this number of Confederates.

Gettysburg, the county-seat of Adams, is situated on a beautiful plateau between two slightly elevated ridges, which have become famous by reason of the important part they were made to play in the grand drama enacted here. The elevation west of the town, a gently rising ground, is known as Seminary Ridge, the Lutheran Theological Seminary being located here, and is distant just one mile from the centre of the town, which it overlooks. This ridge extends many miles in a direction almost due north and south from the Seminary, and formed the main line of Confederate defences during the last two days of the battle. It was on this ridge, where the Chambersburg pike crosses it, on the north side of the pike, a short distance west of the stone house, under several tents, that General Lee established his headquarters after the first day's engagement. The elevation east of the town is called Cemetery Hill, for the reason that

Evergreen Cemetery, a beautiful burying ground, occupies some eighteen acres of ground on its eastern and western slopes, on the south side of the Baltimore pike, and about half a mile from the town. This ridge commences a few hundred yards north of the entrance to this cemetery, and extends far to the south in a line parallel to Seminary Ridge. Big and Little Round-Tops are both spurs of this ridge, which formed the main line of Federal defences during the second and third days' fighting. A short distance east of the Cemetery this ridge curves sharply to the right, forming two rocky prominences, known respectively as Culp's Hill and Spangler's Hill, and terminating in Wolf Hill, a rough and wooded knob east of Rock creek, a turbid stream winding among the hills and through the valleys of this erstwhile beautiful country.

Gettysburg not only possesses many natural advantages for the fighting of a great battle in its neighborhood, but its numerous and excellent roads give it additional value from a strategic point of view, being situated at the convergence of ten great roads, which radiate from it like the spokes of a wheel, as follows: The pike from Baltimore, by which the 6th and 12th Corps were advancing, comes in on the southeast; the road from Taneytown, by which the 2nd was advancing, comes from the south; that from Hanover, by which the 5th, as also much of the cavalry, was approaching, comes in on the southeast; that from Emmitsburg, by which the 1st, 3rd, and a portion of the 11th were advancing, comes from the southwest; that from Hagerstown, so useful to Lee in his hasty retreat, comes from the southwest; that from Chambersburg, which was the main thoroughfare for Lee's infantry, cavalry, artillery, as also for large ammunition, wagon and ambulance trains, enters from the west; those from Carlisle, Shippensburg, Harrisburg and York—all used by Lee in the various movements of his army, coming from the north and east.

BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday, July 1st, at 9.30 o'clock in the morning, skirmishing began between General Buford's dismounted caval-

and the advancing Confederates, led by General Heth, of Hill's Corps, and by 10 o'clock the artillery was brought into play. Willoughby's run flows immediately west of the position occupied by Buford. Heth's and Pender's Divisions of Hill's Corps, numbering 20,000 men, had moved down the Chambersburg pike, and had taken a position along the line of the stream just mentioned, followed by Anderson's Division of the same Corps, occupying a position near the Hagerstown road. Skirmishing soon brought on a sharp engagement, the gallant Buford bravely holding his ground against a greatly superior force of the enemy.

Meantime General Reynolds, on receiving intelligence from Buford of the presence of the enemy in strong force, hastily broke camp at Marsh Creek, five miles distant, and hurried up his corps, at the same time ordering General Howard to bring up the 11th corps as quickly as possible. Howard's corps had also been advancing on the Emmitsburg road, but finding it crowded and obstructed by the wagon train of the 1st corps, one or two of the divisions of the 11th corps took a parallel road leading to the Taneytown road, hurrying to the front on the latter.

When the advance of the 1st corps reached Sherfy's Peach Orchard, two miles from Gettysburg, and while many of the men were slaking their thirst and filling their canteens with water drawn from Wentz's (now Beecher's) well, the sound of a single cannon shot rang out upon the still morning air, reverberating among the hills and mountains. Instantly a rising column of smoke indicated the position of the gun as in the direction of Lohr's Hill on the Chambersburg pike, about three-and-a-half miles from Gettysburg. Scarcely had the sound of the first discharge died away when it was followed in rapid succession by other shots.

In an instant, as it seemed, Captain Mitchell, a gallant aide on General Reynolds's staff, came dashing along with orders to the different commanders to push forward as rapidly as possible. The 1st Corps marched in the following order: 1st Division under General Wadsworth; 3d Division, General Doubleday; next came five full batteries of artillery under Colonel Wainwright; and bringing up the rear came the 2d Division of General Robinson. At this point the order was

given to double-quick, which was instantly obeyed, the troops in the advance keeping the road to within fifty or sixty yards of the brick house on the Codori farm, where, after the fencing had been removed by the pioneer corps, they obliqued to the left in a winding, serpentine course through the fields in the direction of Seminary Ridge, which they reached a short distance south of the Seminary. Wadsworth's Division, composed of Meredith's and Cutler's Brigades, as has been stated, had the advance, with Cutler on the right and Meredith on the left.

Arriving at the Seminary, the near presence of the enemy became at once manifest. General Reynolds promptly ordered a battery in position, and rode forward to select ground for a line of battle. Reaching a fence at the edge of a body of timber in which were concealed the sharpshooters of the enemy he was struck, the ball passing through the neck and killing him almost instantly. Sadly unfortunate for him and for his country, that so sorely needed his well-tryed services, he fell into the arms of an aide, and was carried to the rear. Major Abner Doubleday immediately assumed command of the Corps, but there was no time to wait for orders from the new commander. Instantly, right and left, Cutler, with his veterans, and Meredith, with his famous "Iron Brigade," wheeled into line on the double-quick. Cutler, having the advance, opened the attack. Meredith became engaged a few minutes later. The fighting on the right was fearful for a while, and resulted in the capture of a portion of Davis' Mississippi Brigade, which had taken refuge in an unfinished railroad cut. On the left the struggle was, if possible, still more severe and bloody. A strong force advanced from the woods on the edge of which Reynolds had fallen but a short while before, and, though volley after volley was poured into the column, the men did not waver. The proximity and strength of the enemy at last became so threatening that the 2d Division was ordered to make a charge, which was successful. Many of the enemy were shot, bayoneted and driven to partial retreat, a considerable portion of Archer's Brigade of North Carolina troops being taken prisoners on the banks of Willoughby's Run.

The Federal ranks suffered severely in this action, and it was evident such fighting could not long continue. Wadsworth's brave men, who had been contending for two hours against a superior force, began to show signs of exhaustion.

Rodes' division of 12,000 men was pressing the Federal troops so hard that they were beginning to give way, and the reinforcements now coming up, under Schurz and Barlow, at the double-quick, took their position on the extreme right, and for an hour drove back the advancing foe.

General Early, of Hill's Corps, then threw the weight of his troops on the scales. Thus the enemy had 40,000 men and as many more in supporting distance, and the Federal troops, to avoid death or capture, were compelled to fall back on Cemetery hill, where Steinwehr's division was ready to support them. The 1st Corps moved through the town in perfect order, and took up its position on the left and rear of Steinwehr. The 11th Corps, which

was heavily pressed, lost over 2,500 captured in passing through the town, and took up a position in front, and on the right centre of the hill.

The two corps were now on the hill at 4.30 P. M. The effective fire of the artillery and of the sharpshooters prevented any pursuit by the enemy. When the corps were in position, General Hancock arrived, and proceeded to carry out the orders of General Meade, by posting the different corps as they came up. The 12th corps was posted on Culp's Hill, extending to Wolf Hill, and the 3d corps, on the left of the 1st corps, on Cemetery Hill.

On the Confederate side, Rodes' and Early's divisions of Ewell's corps occupied the town; thence the line extended a mile east to Rock creek. Johnston's division of this corps arrived the next day, July 2d, and occupied the extreme left beyond this stream. Hill's corps was posted on Seminary Ridge, with Heth's division on the left, extending from the Chambersburg pike to the Mummasburg road, next came Pender and then Anderson; then McLaws' division of Longstreet's corps, which, with Anderson's men, had come up too late to participate in the first day's battle. Hood came up with his division the next morning, and took up a position on the enemy's extreme right.

Thus matters were on the night of July 1st. The two corps of brave Union troops had fought vastly superior numbers, and had lost heavily; among others, their beloved commander, General Reynolds, killed, and General Barlow severely wounded. Schurz's division of the 11th corps had, in the morning, been 3,600 strong, and lost 2,200 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The Federal position was excellent, and the confidence of the troops in Meade was unshaken. Slocum's Corps and part of Sickles' Corps came up in the evening, and when General Meade and staff arrived, at midnight, the spirits of the troops rose to enthusiasm. The enemy were boastful and predicted destruction to Meade's army on the morrow. The terrified townspeople had seen the Harman homestead burned to the ground in the morning, and were disheartened and anxious.

General Meade received intelligence of the engagement at Gettysburg about noon, while he was on Pipe Creek Hill, near Taneytown, Maryland, about 14 miles distant, selecting a line of battle. Shortly afterwards a second message arrived, announcing the death of General Reynolds. Meade at once dictated an order to General Hancock, dated 1.10 P. M., directing him to turn over his corps, the 2d, to General Gibbon and proceed to the front, assume command of all the troops, and make such dispositions as the exigencies of the situation might require. Hancock arrived on the field at 3.30 P. M., while the retreat to Cemetery Hill was in progress and did much by his presence and influence to restore order and inspire the men with confidence in themselves and their new position. About 5 P. M., General Sickles arrived from Emmitsburg with the principal part of the 3d corps, and took position on Cemetery Hill to the left of the 2d. corps, occupying nearly the whole of the line to Round Top. An hour later, Slocum's 12th corps advanced from Two Taverns, on the Baltimore Pike, and occupied the extreme right of the line.

BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

Cemetery Hill, the centre of the position of the Union Army, was occupied by the 11th Corps, under the command of Major-General Howard, General Ames holding the angle east of the Baltimore turnpike, and Generals Schurz and Steinwehr being in the Cemetery, with a stone-wall on the north for defence, and an apple orchard (now the National Cemetery) in front, serving as a cover for the infantry and artillery. Thirty-four guns were placed in battery by Major Osborne on Cemetery Hill; and on the portion of the hill east of the Cemetery and the Baltimore turnpike, six batteries were stationed, protected by earthen redoubts called lunettes.

Wadsworth's division of the First Corps occupied a position east of the turnpike, extending from the 11th Corps on Cemetery Hill to Geary's Division, on the left of the 12th Corps, which constructed and held the timber breastworks on the crest of Culp's Hill. These works extended along the summit of the Hill for nearly a mile.

The 12th Corps, under Major-General Slocum, occupied the line of breastworks on Culp's Hill to McAllister's Mill, a point on Rock Creek, about a mile and a half southeast of Cemetery Hill. General Lockwood's Brigade held the ground from the Creek to the crest of the hill. General Williams' Division was on the summit, and General Geary's on the Western slope, reaching to Wadsworth's Division of the 1st Corps, which extended to the 11th on the left. Doubleday's Division of the 1st Corps was placed in Ziegler's Grove, on the western slope of Cemetery Hill, and beyond the Taneytown road.

The 2d Corps, under Major-General Hancock, lay in the open fields south of the grove. This was the weakest point of our line, there being no natural defences whatever, our men being sheltered by breastworks of rails and earth, hastily thrown up, with batteries placed in their rear, so as to fire over their men in the trenches, and sweep the ground in their front. General Hayes' Division was placed on the right, its extreme right resting upon the grove, Gibbon's Division in the centre, and Caldwell's on the left.

The 3d Corps, under Major-General Sickles, took a position on the left of Hancock. This corps extended down to and on the west of Round-Top, the extreme left of the Union position.

On Thursday Sickles' Corps was in advance of the position it held on Friday, a part being stationed in the woods, immediately west of and in front of both the Round-Tops.

The 5th Corps, under command of Major-General Sykes, and the 6th, under Major-General Sedgwick, were stationed the rear of these, in the intervening space between the Baltimore turnpike and Taneytown road, and in a position nearly equi-distant from the extreme left of the Union line, viz., Cemetery Hill in the centre, McAllister Mill on the left, and Round-Top on the extreme

right. Major-General Pleasanton, who commanded the cavalry, with the divisions of Kilpatrick and Gregg, took a position on the extreme right, near the Baltimore turnpike, and beyond McAllister's Mill, and east of the creek. Buford's Division was placed to the southeast of Round-Top, so as to protect the Union left. The reserve artillery and ammunition trains were parked to the east of Round-Top under shelter of this great natural fortification.

On Thursday and Friday, July 2d and 3d, Rodes' Division of Ewell's Corps occupied the town on the right; Early's Division, in the centre, was placed to the east of the town; and Johnston's Division, on the left, extended from Early's down Rock Creek, in front of Slocum's Corps, it being covered and protected by ravines and a thick growth of timber. Hill took a position on Oak Ridge, his extreme left resting on the Mummasburg road, and his right extending to the left of Longstreet's Corps, at a point south of the Hagerstown road, the Division of Anderson occupying the right, that of Pender the centre, and that of Heth the left. Longstreet's Corps was placed on the right of Hill's, extending along the ridge from Hill's Corps, to the Emmitsburg road at a point directly west of Round-Top, the extreme right of the Confederate line; Hood's Division being on the right, McLaw's in the centre, and Pickett's on the left. This division did not arrive till Friday morning, when it took position as stated.

Batteries were stationed along the entire line of Hill's and Longstreet's Corps, on the summit of Oak Ridge, and also to the north and northeast of the town, extending from the Shippensburg to the Bonneauville road, on every available point.

During the early part of Thursday both armies remained very quiet. With the exception of occasional skirmishing by sharpshooters, not a shot was fired. The movements of the enemy, as observed from the Union line, indicated that Lee was massing his army on our right. Large bodies of troops were seen in the distance, but their movements afterwards proved, as they were suspected to be, mere feints; for in reality the enemy were all the time actively massing on the extreme left, the nature of the action being such that he could do so without being observed from the Union position. During the forenoon, and until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, an occasional shot was fired from some one of the guns at the enemy, but without eliciting

response.

A few minutes after three o'clock, p. m., Sickles, with the Third Corps, was ordered to take position to the left of the Second Corps. Sickles, after examining the ground carefully, and believing there was no position to take, as ordered, advanced to the west until he had almost reached the Peach Orchard, on the Emmitsburg road. The Ninth Massachusetts Battery, Captain Bigelow, accompanied the infantry, and was moved forward to a position near the Emmitsburg road to cover the advance.

The enemy was prepared. A battery opened on Longstreet's extreme right, another and another, until the fire extended along the entire front line northward to the Seminary. The cannonading was furious, disembowling horses and plowing up the earth. The air was filled with strange, unearthly noises, caused by the sharp whistling of rifle balls and round-shot, and whistling noises of shells overhead and all around.

The response was prompt. In the brief space of three minutes the earth trembled with the awful concussion of two hundred pieces of artillery. Two lines of the enemy, preceded by skirmishers, came up. They numbered from 30,000 to 35,000 men, and they advanced with cheers and yells. While Sickles's corps held them in check, a division from Longstreet moved upon his left flank, and attempted to get between him and Round-Top. "Send up batteries and send up men," was Sickles's request. The enemy were now close upon Bigelow's guns. The artillerists attached to the

battery were nine months men, and had never before been under fire.

"I want you to hold on till I can get two batteries upon the ridge," said Major McGilvery, who was in command of the artillery on the left. "Give them grape and canister," he added. Captain Bigelow gave them all he had, and then opened with spherical case.

The Confederates were desperate. Sickles was pushed back toward the ridge. A battery of the enemy hastened up and unlimbered close upon Bigelow. The Southerners rushed upon his guns. He blew them from the muzzles, and filled the air with the shattered fragments

of human bodies. ^{arran. from 3 day} The battery planted in front of the Trostle House, lost eighty horses, four guns out of six, and three out of four of its officers were killed or wounded, but it succeeded in delaying the advance of the enemy. Sergeant Dodge went down killed instantly; also Sergeant Gilson, Lipman, Ferris, and Nutting. Three of Bigelow's cannoneers were gone, twenty-two of his men were wounded, and himself shot through the side, yet he held on till McGilvery got up his two batteries. He brought off five limbers and two of his pieces, dragging them in part by hand. The enemy seized the four pieces with shouts of victory, waved their flags and came on for new triumphs. At this time, a fresh division, Humphreys', coming up and reinforcing Sickles, a charge was made and the guns of Bigelow were recovered.

The Fifth Corps now came up. The Second Corps, and Doubleday's Division of the First Corps, were engaged before the Fifth arrived. Two of Slocum's Divisions were now brought over from Culp's Hill. Still the enemy advanced. Battery after battery of the reserve artillery was called for. The Sixth Corps, which had just arrived upon the field, came up as supports, a part of them taking position at the eastern base of Round-Top, and the rest supported the left centre.

A body of Confederates having advanced during the fight to the summit of Little Round-Top, General Meade dispatched General Crawford with the First and Fifth Divisions of the Pennsylvania Reserves, to dislodge them. They first received the fire of the Sixth Corps, and then the Reserves. The Bucktails under Colonel Fred. Taylor, brother of Bayard Taylor led the advance, moving across the Valley of Death, up the crest and over Houck's Ridge, driving the enemy before them and capturing a considerable number of them. Colonel Taylor was killed a short distance north of Devil's Den, while leading his men up to the summit of the hill.

Leaving Round-Top, the citadel that guards the left of the Union line, in the firm grip of the men who so heroically defended it, turn now to the further conduct of the fight on Sickles' front. As soon as it was apparent that the enemy was intent on making a determined fight upon the Union left, realizing the danger which was threatening Sickles' thin line, General Meade exerted himself to the utmost to succor the hard-pressed men.

Wadsworth Hancock, who had been called on for help, promptly sent an entire division composed of four brigades under General Caldwell.

General Humphreys, though expecting every moment to be himself attacked, and having a difficult position then to hold, detached one of his regiments, having previously parted with one of his brigades, and hurried it away, in response to the urgent appeals of both Sickles and Birney. The divisions of Barnes and Ayres of the Fifth Corps were also brought up.

While Hood was making his desperate onslaught upon the defenders of Little Round-Top, McLaws, with the aid of Anderson's Division of Hill's Corps, was making a no less determined, and far more successful assault upon Birney's right. It fell with the greatest weight upon that part of the line about the Peach Orchard; and at this point it was first broken. But the brigade of De Trobriand had originally been formed principally facing westward, and as the enemy advanced to follow up the retiring forces on his front at the Peach Orchard, De Trobriand was still able to maintain his position and to do good execution. But the pressure soon became too great for him to withstand, and he was obliged to give ground. The enemy having forced his way in upon the Wheatfield, was pressing his flank and rear. It was a critical moment. Instantly rallying the remnants of the Fifth Michigan, and the one Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, and by the aid of General Birney, who brought the Seventeenth Maine and a New Jersey Regiment under Colonel Burling into line, he made a determined charge, and regained the lost ground and the stone wall which had afforded protection. This was the last effort of this brigade, for it was shortly after relieved by Zook's Brigade of Caldwell's Division.

In the meantime, Barnes, with the Divisions of Tilton and Sweitzer, had moved forward and taken position in a wood on the right of the Wheat field, Sweitzer upon the left and Tilton upon the right. The ground occupied by the latter was wooded and rocky, while the left extended into an open ravine. Barnes' Division had scarcely gained its position, when the enemy was seen advancing up this ravine. In danger of being outflanked, Sweitzer wheeled the several regiments of his brig-

ade to the left and rear, giving the advantage of three lines supporting each other. Sweitzer was thus able easily to hold his position. But Tilton, having been less fortunately posted, was unable to maintain his ground. This left Sweitzer in a perilous situation, as he likewise fell back. The rugged country to the west and south of the Peach Orchard was now the dark and bloody ground, and over it the tide of battle swayed with destructive force. The enemy had gained possession, and was doubtless settling down upon it to console himself for his grievous losses, when the division of Caldwell came to the rescue. With the brigades of Cross and Kelly in advance, supported by Brooke and Zook, Caldwell swept forward. No troops ever evinced greater valor, as the enemy was driven before them; but their losses were fearful, as the irregularities of the field enabled the enemy, who was concealed in advantageous positions, to rise up from unexpected quarters and pour in a most destructive fire. Indeed, the contest had been so long and so stubbornly maintained, that the foe was becoming desperate and impatient of further resistance. The First Brigade was commanded by the gallant Colonel Cross, of the First New Hampshire, who, while leading his troops in the most intrepid manner, was slain. The situation was becoming every moment more and more complicated, as the enemy, having broken the line, was able to dispose his troops under cover so as to sweep the ground from several directions. The Wheat field and the broken surface to its west had become a slaughter-pen. As the second line, composed of the brig-

CONTINUED ON SUBSEQUENT PAGE.

ades of Brooke and Zook, came up, it was discovered that a battery had been so posted by the enemy as to greatly annoy the Union troops. Determined to capture or silence it, Colonel Brooke led a charge of his brigade. But, though it was vigorously made, and with the most unwavering intrepidity, Brooke soon found his flanks exposed to a withering fire, which, if continued, would annihilate his line, and he was forced to withdraw, himself receiving a severe wound.

The original position of Sickles, facing south, which had been held by Birney with such stubborn valor, had finally to

be yielded, the supports which had been sent forward from the Second, Fifth, and Humphreys' Division of the Third Corps, being unable with all their strength to preserve it. As Caldwell's Division was retiring, Ayres' Division of the Fifth Corps moved in, and though assailed with great fury, it steadily fought its way forward, routing the enemy, and succeeded in holding the important wooded ground in front and to the right of Little Round-Top, which Sickles had regarded as so important to the retention of the field.

At a little after six o'clock, Humphreys received notice from Birney that Sickles had fallen, and that he was in command of the Corps, that he was about to fall back from his position facing south, which was nearly at right angles to Humphreys' line, and requesting the latter also to fall back, so as to connect with his right. In other words, Humphreys and Graham were expected to swing back with Birney so as to keep the line intact. This was accomplished with tolerable order, Birney's men maintaining a resolute front, and gallantly checking any undue forwardness of the enemy in following up.

In the plan of the battle devised by Lee, Ewell on the left was to make demonstrations while Longstreet attacked on the other flank. In pursuance of this plan, Ewell about six in the evening formed his columns for a simultaneous attack both against Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill. Against the latter, where rested the right of the Union line, Johnston's Division advanced; and Slocum's Corps, which had been holding it, was during the afternoon mainly withdrawn to strengthen the forces on the left, at Round-Top. The Confederates succeeded in effecting a lodgment within the abandoned breastworks which they held during the night.

The ascent of East Cemetery Hill was made by Hayes' and Hoke's Brigades of Early's Division, led by the Louisiana Tigers, and was met by so little firmness by the troops of the Eleventh Corps, stationed at that point, that the head of the charging column gained a foothold on the crest within the Union batteries. The artillerymen resisted heroically, and presently Carroll's Brigade of the Second Corps coming up, made a counter-charge that quickly threw back the assaulting force, which indeed was too weak for the task assigned it.

Such was the work of the second day. It was without important results to the Confederates. They had, it is true, driven Sickles from his advance position, but this had only the effect to concentrate and strengthen the Union line on the main crest. Some slight advantages perhaps they had obtained. The gain of the intermediate ridge along the Emmitsburg road gave them a forward position for the artillery, and they had secured a foothold within the breastworks of the extreme right on Culp's Hill. The general result, therefore, was such as to induce Lee to make another effort on the morrow.

THE THIRD DAY'S BATTLE.

The general plan of Lee for the third of July remained unchanged. There were, however, some modifications of details. Longstreet, during the night, had been reinforced by the fresh division of Major-General George E. Pickett, and it was proposed to make this the centre and main portion of the assaulting column. Instead of directing the attack against the extreme left of the Union line, posted on the summit of Little Round-Top, as had been done the day before, Longstreet was instructed to hurl his masses against the left centre on Cemetery Ridge, using the two divisions of Hood and McLaws simply to cover the right flank of the advancing lines. As a support to Pickett's storming force, it was strengthened on its left by Heth's Division of Hill's Corps, and two brigades of Pender's Division of the same Corps, under command by Generals Lane and Scales; and on the right by Wilcox's Brigade of Anderson's Division, also of Hill's Corps. Such was the force designated for the assault, numbering about fifteen thousand men.

In conjunction with this main attack upon the left centre of the Union line, it was also proposed that Ewell should renew his efforts against our extreme right. As Johnston had the previous evening gained a lodgment within the breastworks on Culp's Hill, and had maintained its foothold during the night, much was hoped from a vigorous effort at this point. Ewell therefore reinforced Johnston's division with three additional brigades.

Early in the morning General Meade, having during the night returned the 12th corps to its original position on the right, ordered an assault for the purpose of expelling the intrusive force. This was accomplished after a most desperate struggle that continued from before dawn till near noon.

he time occupied in the assault and pulse of Ewel's force at this point was most critical. As evidence of this it may be stated that during its continuance mounted officers notified citizens living near-by, the writer among others, to prepare to vacate their homes at a moment's notice, if necessary, creating the impression that a crisis was impending.

Before making the infantry attack in the afternoon, Lee resolved to try the effect of a heavy artillery fire. He therefore caused one hundred and fifty-five guns, many of them large pieces, to be placed in position along the fronts held by Longstreet and Hill, and from the throats of these there opened at 1 o'clock p. m., a bombardment, continued for nearly two hours, such as was never before heard on this continent. For an instant, the air was filled with a hissing, bursting, fiery cloud, and a torrent as if suddenly let loose in mid-sky, hitherto all glorious and serene, descended in its death-dealing mission, upon the long lines of the living crouched below.

The Union guns were not unprepared and from nearly a hundred brazen throats a fitting response was made. The Union infantry officers had cautioned their men to take shelter behind every object that could afford them protection, well knowing that this cannonade was only the prelude to an infantry attack. The enemy's infantry was out of harm's reach. But notwithstanding every precaution taken to shelter the Union troops, the destruction was terrible. Men were torn limb from limb, and blown to atoms by the villainous shells. Horses were disemboweled, and thrown prostrate to writhe in death agonies. Caissons, filled with ammunition, were exploded, cannon rent,

and steel-banded gun-carriages knocked into shapeless masses. Solid shot, Whitworth rifle shot, shrapnel, shells, and every imaginable missile known to the dread catalogue of war's art, were ceaselessly hurled forth. Scarcely had the battle opened, ere the powerful missiles began to fall in the very midst of the little farm-house, where General Meade had made his headquarters. As shots began to strike about the place, the General came to the door and told the staff who were in waiting, that the enemy manifestly had the range of his quarters, and that they had better find a safer place. It was about this time that General Headquarters were, for a short time, as a matter of safety, moved about half a mile to the rear, at Granite school-house.

For nearly two hours this fearful storm continued. General Howe, an accomplished soldier, testifies: "I have never heard a more furious cannonade, nor one where there was greater expenditure of ammunition on both sides."

Out of the smoke-veiled crest of Seminary Ridge, about three hundred yards to the right of the Spangler buildings, at three o'clock in the afternoon, emerged, in magnificent array, the battle lines of the Confederates. Not impetuously, on the run or double-quick, as has been represented in the over-colored descriptions in which the famous charge has been sometimes painted, but with a disciplined steadiness most remarkable, a quality noticed by all who saw this advance as its characteristic feature. The ground to be traversed by the Confederates in order to attain the Cemetery Ridge where the Union battle array was drawn was a perfectly open plain of cultivated fields about a mile in width, and as it sloped gently up the crest of Cemetery Ridge, it formed a natural glacis, and gave the defenders a fair field for the fire of artillery and musketry.

When they reached the Emmitsburg road the soldiers of the 11th Corps, as also many others, sprang to their guns, and all along the Union line a blinding zig-zag flame, and the sharp, quick report, like the summer thunder at its fiercest, when it is instant upon the fiery chain of light, told that the army on the heights had made its deadly mark. Along the Union centre and left the lines of the enemy were nearly three miles in length, and over that whole length there rolled up the fearful billows of battle. Sheets of flame and smoke and swift-flying death beat in their faces. And yet their thinning lines, rushing forward in the charge, pressed on. So fierce was the storm that General Gibbons was obliged to order his own men back to make way for the fatal grape; volley after volley he poured into the surging mass; and when the smoke cleared away, the brave charging lines were gone, not broken, not retreating, but gone—gone like leaves before the wind. A few officers, galloping wildly back towards Seminary Ridge; a few gallant, retreating men, with one flag, one single saved flag; piles of dead, dying and wounded; among whom men with stretchers were stumbling in bewilderment, and thirty-five hundred prisoners in our keeping, told this was the end of Pickett's grand, brave, but mad, charge on our centre at the Bloody Angle.

HIGH WATER IN 1825.

The following we copy from the COMPILER of the date of July 5, 1825:

As we feared, much damage was sustained from the floods on Monday the 26th ult., in fences, hay, etc., besides losses of a more important character. In addition to the bridge over Little's run, on the Baltimore turnpike, (mentioned in our last,) that over Pipe creek on the same road, was also destroyed, that between Emmittsburg and Taneytown was so much injured that it fell a day or two afterwards, immediately after a stage filled with passengers, from Emmittsburg, had crossed it. Mr. Black's mill dam on Rock creek, and Mr. Pfoutz's Saw mill dam, on Marsh creek, were partly carried away. Part of the scaffolding about the bridge erected over the Conowago creek, near Berlin, was carried off, but the structure happily sustained no injury.

But the most melancholy and heart-breaking occurrence yet remains to be told, the precise particulars of which we have not been able to learn. It appears that, on Sunday evening the 25th of June Mr. Jacob Hollinger, son of Mr. Valentine Hollinger, of Reading township, was returning home in a light market wagon, with his whole family, consisting of his wife and three children. In attempting to pass Great Conowago creek, at Welshe's mill, about 2 miles from Berlin, the coupling of the wagon gave way, and Mrs. Hollinger and her three children were all drowned. He escaped to the shore, probably by keeping hold of the lines; but he is so much affected by the catastrophe, as to be partially deranged.

A young man, named Samuel Hilt, was also drowned, on Monday the 26th ultimo, near Berlin, in endeavoring to save some of the scaffolding at the bridge. We heard, on Saturday last, that all the bodies had been found, except one of the children.

Accounts from various places state that the streams were higher than they had been for many years, particularly at this season of the year.

From,

Philadelphia Pa

Date,

Jan 23 1900

CHURCH OLDER THAN COUNTY.

Historic Adams Boasts of a House of Worship Completed in 1794.

[SPECIAL TO THE PUBLIC LEDGER.]

Gettysburg, Jan. 22.—Adams county, which was 100 years old to-day, has one of the most interesting old church buildings in the State. The old "Hill Church," which was built by one of the strictest of Presbyterian sects, the Associate Reformed. The congregation was composed of descendants of Scotch-Irish Covenanters. The church was begun in 1792 and finished a year or two later. It still has good stone walls and has never been remodeled; has brick aisles and high straight backed pews. Around the sounding board above the pulpit were thirteen

stars, but these have all been carried away by relic hunters. A recent visitor to the old church says: "The quaint old building is neglected and is going to ruin. The venerable structure has answered its purpose and is being forgotten."

From,

Gettysburg Pa

Date,

Jan 23 - 1900

SELECTING THE COUNTY SEAT.

FOUNDING OF GETTYSBURG.

How James Gettys' Plantation
Came to be Chosen.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

The new county was about to be formed and its municipal machinery to be put in operation. The contention over the subject was of the deepest interest. The preponderance of population was along the east side of the county, with the Scotch-Irish in possession of the north and the Dutch of the South. Here were distinct interests, each determined to do the very best they could in securing an advantageous location of the county seat. It was a tempting morsel, and a field-day to sections of the county, contending communities, and even to nearly every individual who owned a tract of land, on which he had a shanty and a truck patch cleared, that did not lie on the extreme borders of the county. Many of these excited owners of "plantations" no doubt saw his shanty and small clearing blown in a night into embryo county capitals, and could almost see the future great city with its teeming population, factories, grand avenues, palatial residences, baronial castles, its towers and minarets gleaming in the early morning sun, and chink in his pockets the fabulous prices per front foot the incoming rush of humanity would thrust upon him. Like other elections or selections all could not realize their fond dreams.

James Gettys, a man of brains, force of character and resources, had opened a farm, a very large farm for that time, where the borough of Gettysburg now stands. The improvement included nearly all of the present town limits. He had built a small shanty near a spring—of which there were many in the locality—on the north side of the hill, some distance north of where the McClellan house now stands, or a little northeast of the triangle. And as soon as he had fairly got his farm opened the talk commenced about forming a new county, to include substantially the present county boundaries, and this early suggestion, or perhaps even earlier than this, the natural location of the place and the settlements north and south and around it suggested to Gettys to lay out a town on his land. It cannot now be ascertained what was the true date of the commencement to build a town here. He put up a spacious two-story log house, the first real residence built here, which, with the kitchen and out-buildings standing upon the elevation, made quite a show. This house stood a short distance north of where the "Globe Inn" now is—northeast of the triangle. He opened this as a hotel. The

house stood as he built it until a few years ago (1880) when it was burned; a remarkable fact being that it stood for a century, the first house put up, and was the first residence in the place consumed by fire.

To return a little, by way of explanation, it is necessary here to say that in 1790 the subject of forming a new county progressed so far as to appoint three commissioners to select a county seat, and James Cunningham, Jonathan Hoge and James Johnston had been chosen commissioners to make the selection. They selected a tract belonging to Garret Van Orsdel, in Strabane Township, "between the two roads leading from Hunters and Gettystown to the brick house, including part of said road." Then in 1791 the subject was again put in motion, and Rev. Alexander Dobbin and David Moore were chosen to select the county seat location. The matter ran along with nothing further done until 1799, when Gettys, in order to be in apt time, deeded to Dobbin and Moore, for the use of the new county, 200 lots, with the quit rents, and also a lot for a "gaol" and a court house lot. James Gettys purchased the land now occupied by the borough in 1790, and it is probable, though no official or other evidence as to dates are now to be found, he soon after conceived the idea of making the future county seat, and so announced to the world, and offered inducements for people to come here and settle. One of the conditions in his deed to the trustees was the "enhanced value of the remainder of the property from the location of the town seat here." The ground rent upon each of the lots donated to the county was 7s. 6d. The long document is signed by James and Mary Gettys.

In the meantime other parties were as busy as was Gettys in the effort to secure the future county town. The most formidable rival was Hunterstown. The strong champions of this place were Dickson, Brinkerhoff, Schriver and others. It was then very near the center of population of the county, while Gettystown was very near the geographical center. The latter was championed by such strong men as the McPhersons, McCleans, McSherrys, Horners, Cobean, Crawford, Dunwoody and many others of nearly equal force of character.

The commissioners, Alexander Dobbin and David Moore, as early as required by the act, had fixed upon Gettysburg, and on the 23d of February of that year they deeded the lots and property conveyed to them by Gettys, to the county in the name of the three county commissioners

Robert McIlhenny, Jacob Hamire and David Edie. In Gettys' deed he gives the name of the place as "Gettystown." On further examination of the act creating the county it seems that the friends of "Gettystown" managed this part of their work as shrewdly as they had that of forming the county. They had the Legislature fix the county seat at this place; and the tempting inducement to do this was a bond shown the members of the Legislature, signed by prominent men, offering to pay a large sum toward erecting the county buildings.

The act authorized the county commissioners to levy a tax of \$3,000 for public buildings on the county, and it was agreed that the additional \$7,000 for that purpose should be contributed by private subscriptions. The act recites the essence of the bond, which is signed by Henry Hoke, James Scott, William McClellan, George Kerr, William McPherson, Alexander Cobean, Alexander Irwin, Alexander Russell, Walter Smith, William Hamilton, John Myers, Emanuel Zeigler and Samuel Sloan, and was for the sum of \$7,000, to be paid, one-third in six months after the passage of the bill, and the two-thirds in equal annual payments thereafter. This strong and effective bond, effective in making this the county seat, was in the hand-writing of Alexander Russell. The venerable document is

without date, and was long ago marked across its face "Cancelled." It had been paid according to its tenor. The people moved by a generous public sentiment, and as many had pledged, no doubt, the signers of the \$7,000 bond, started subscription papers. Five papers were circulated, and the following receipt explains fully the result of this movement:

Received January 6, 1801, of Reynolds Ramsey, Henry Hoke, Alexander Russell, Alexander Cobean, Alexander Irwin, Matthew Smith, George Kerr and James Scott, five subscription papers, wherein a number of the inhabitants of Gettysburg and its vicinity had subscribed certain sums of money supposed to be eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty cents, for the purpose of erecting public buildings in a county proposed to be struck off the county of York. From whom I am directed to collect the sums set opposite the respective names of the aforesaid subscribers.

[Signed]

ROBT. HAYES.

There is no doubt there was a n of a year in the date of this instrument. This is made plain by the sentence "county proposed to be struck off."

Robert Hayes, then, was then commissioner to collect subscriptions and the county fund, and make the payments for the public buildings—court house and jail. Like all general subscription papers there was a hard work to perform, and all the time he was giving notices to "pay up"—threatening suits against delinquents, etc., etc. The most of them paid by labor and materials furnished.

William McClellan, Henry Hoke and William Hamilton were appointed by law commissioners to contract and superintend the erection of the county buildings.

February 29, 1804, the commissioners made a statement, in which they charge themselves with \$3,000 received from the county, and \$7,000 from Robert Hayes; total, \$10,000.

They are then credited with \$9,802.70, money paid for labor and materials on the court house and jail. This would indicate the cost of these buildings. Walter Smith, Henry Hull and Michael Slagle were the commissioners of the county who, on January 28, 1804, certified to the correctness of this report. The largest single item in the list of payments is \$3,913.12½, paid Alexander Cobean for building the jail.

The court house was constructed after the one style of all such buildings of that day—of brick, with stone foundation, and square. The lower floor was the court room, a door in the north and south, the south door only being used, as the judge's bench was placed against the north door. The house stood in the center of the public square. On each side of the south door was a stairway leading to the galleries, the left stairway also leading to the three rooms on the upper floor, grand and petit jurors' rooms. About one-third of the space in the main court room was given to juries, on the right and left of the judge, and the attorneys sat in front of the judge. Two great wood stoves heated the room. This was the court house room and accommodations that served well for over fifty years. The building, now the store of Weaver & Co., on the northeast corner of the square, was occupied by the county officers, clerks, etc.

In the business of the courts and city officers, and the needs of the inhabitants had long outgrown the accommodation of the old court house, the people began to importune the grand jury to put up a new and suitable building. All the leading citizens saw the urgent necessity for this, and yet they dreaded the great expense. The Democrats had only fairly got in power in the county, and shrewd party leaders were nervous when they thought of a heavy tax upon the people for even the best of purposes. But the people prevailed, and in March, 1858, the new court house, as it now stands, was contracted for, and in 1859 it was completed and ready for occupancy. The building is a credit to the county—ample in proportions, strong and solidly built from foundation stone to turret, commodious and well appointed in its court room and office, with strong fire-proof vaults, and crowned with steeple containing bell and town clock. It is a perpetual testimony to the good judgment and integrity of the authorities under whose auspices it was built, especially when it is known, that in its completion, the whole cost was less than \$20,000. There are many counties in the country that have paid from \$40,000 to \$120,000 for their court houses, that in every respect were not superior to the Adams County Court House.

A great improvement to the town was tearing down the old court house in the public square, and throwing these grounds open to the public use.

The jail, after a fashion, held the few criminals committed to its keeping; that is, like all jails, held some, while others escaped. In 1832, "when the stars fell," there was a murderer in the jail, and it is supposed this awful display of heavenly fire works frightened the poor fellow so that he broke out, went to the blacksmith shop, filed off his shackles and fled to the woods, and, as he forgot to come back and give himself up to be hanged, it may be inferred he is still fleeing from the "stars" that do not pursue. On the night January 7, 1850, there was discovered a bright fire burning in the jail. The discovery was made by a young man of Gettysburg who had been out late interviewing his sweetheart, and he gave the alarm; but it was too late to save the building, and it burned to the ground.

Two men, Toner and Musselman, who were demented to some extent, were confined in the building, and one had in some way started the fire, as it had commenced in his cell, and Musselman's body was almost wholly consumed. Toner was suffocated. The jail, as it now stands, was built in 1851.

From *Times*

Philadelphia Pa

Date, Feb 11-1900

Special Telegram to THE TIMES.

Gettysburg, February 10.

One of the oldest and among the most interesting of the old buildings in the State is the "Old Hill Church," situated in this county. The ground on which the church is built is part of what was known as the Manor of Masque, a tract of land laid out by William Penn as a manor for himself and family, and was granted to the church by Penn. The church was built by one of the strictest of Presbyterian sects, the Associated Reformed.

The congregation was composed of descendants of the Scotch-Irish Covenanters, of whom Rev. Proudfit was probably the first pastor, having devoted four years in this county to missionary work, from 1754 to 1758. Rev. Robert Annan was the first regular pastor of this church, and it was during his first pastorate that the first "Hill Church," which was of wood, was built between the years of 1763 and 1768. The present stone church was begun in 1792 and finished in 1793 or 1794. It still has a good stone wall. It has never been remodeled and is quite a curiosity to people who have never seen such an edifice. The brick aisles, the high pulpit with its sounding board above and with the precentor's desk in front, the high straight backed seats are things not seen in the churches nowadays. The quaint old building is neglected and is going to ruin.



